DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING......JULY 31 For the Latest Telegraph Dispatches, River and Steambout News, Commercial Matters, &c., see Fourth Page.

Cov. Morehead at Middietown. Ex-Gov. C. S. Morehend will speak at Middletown on Friday afternon, at three o'clock. Everybody is invited.

Public Speaking.

S. D. Johnston, candidate for the Legis lature in the Fifth and Sixth wards, will address the people at the following times and places at 5 o'clock in the evening each day:

At the intersection of Fifth and Broadway, Thursday, the 1st of Angust. In the East Room of the Court House, Friday, the 2d of August.

At Concert Hall on Flith street, Saturday, the 3d of August. Mr. Tevis is respectfully invited to at-

Barbecue in Mercer.

A "Grand Barbeene" will be given in Mercer county, near Harrodsburg, ou Sat-URDAY, the 3d of AUGUST.

Preparations will be made for ten thon-

Addresses will be delivered by Gov. C. S. MOREHEAR, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Capt. Wm. Simms, Major M'KEE, Hon. JAS. B. CLAY, Hon. A. G. TALBOTT, Hon. JOHN oung Brown, and other distinguished

Speaking at Bhukenbaker's. JEFF. BROWN will speak at Blanken

baker's, on the Fountain Ferry Road, Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

Extra Courier.

Our Extra Courier has been issued. It 1. Breckinridge's great speech in the

United States Senate. 2. Vallandingham's great speech in the

House of Representatives. 3. Judge Logan's able opinion. 4. Constitution of the Confederate

Price \$1 50 per 100 dopies, or \$10 per 1,000. Orders from the country must state whether we must forward by mail or ex press. If by mail, one cent per copy must be sent in addition to prepay postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

To our Subscribers, Correspondents, and Exchanges in the Southern

We have to request our friends, corres pondents and exchanges in the Confederate States to direct everything to us to-" LOUISVILLE COURIER.

> Nashville, Tenn." The Conrier at Nashville.

Messrs, Gueen & Co., are the sole and exclu size agents of the Counter at Nashville. They wiff deliver h to regular subscribers and supply it to dealers and news-boys.

Public Speaking.

Gov. MERRIWETHER will address the people of Jetterson county at the following times and places, at 2 o'clock in the evening of each day:

At Fisherville, Wednesday, the 31st.

At Bostou, Thursday, August 1st. At Middletown, Friday, the 2d. At Gillman's, Saturday, the Sd.

Mr. Harney is respectfully invited to

MILITARY. [All notices published order this heading will be charged five cents per line—payable invariably in advance.]

Johnston Rifles, Attention. If YO' are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the company, on this evening, bls', and so'clock, at your armory. A full attendance

By order of the Company. The Direct Tax-Indiana's Share.

The bill of the Committee on Ways and

Means of the Lincoln Congress for a direet tax has been passed. It is a direc tax of \$30,000,000 on real estate and slave distributed throughout the State and Territories. The proportion of Indlana as provided by the bill, is \$1,357,313. The bill slso taxes stills, bollers, and other utensils bed in distilling spirituous liquors, tif teen cents on every galion of capacity .-Fermented and malt liquors are taxed five cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors ten cents on a gallon. Vehicles used for the transportation of merchandize are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed; those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1; those over

The only portion of Kentucky now really free is that part lying on the Mississuppl river below Cairo. Boats run regularly between Columbus and Hickman and Memphis, carrylag produce, groceries, &c., to and fro. The people there buy their groceries at a low price, and they send their wheat and produc to Memphis and get liberal, paying prices in cash for it.

\$1,000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate

rates in proportion to the value of the ve

Yet we hear the Lincolu apologists say that Tennessee has blockaded Kentucky commerce, stopped Keutucky bonts, and ent off onr trade.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE PACIFIC RAIL-KOAD .- A train, seventeen miles balow Jefferson City, was thrown off the track by running over four cows on the 27th, near a bridge over a creek. A portion of the train broke through the bridge, and the locomotive was disabled. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt. The Home Guard stationed to watch the bridge were asleep. The damage was \$10,000, and the connection broken.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART RIDGES .- We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER,

fuly6 tf Corner of Fifth and Market. Among the trophies captured at Manaseas were some boxes containing 32,000 hand-cuffs, which the Grand Army intended to place on the Southerpers after they whipped them and taken them pris

Charlle serves np turtle soup at the S. Hotel Saloon this morning.

Prophecy for the Grand Army.

Washington, July 16. Potomac in due form, and we may believe that the great Southward movement has been magnizated. Henceforth, rapid and decisive movements are to be anticipated,

and the enemy's strong holds are no longer to remain massailed. The utter ront of the rebels in Northwestern Virginia has lnspired with new ardor our troops in this vicinity, who have been chafing at the long delay in their onward march, inspiring them with buoyant hopes of winning still brighter lanrels than their brethreu beyond the mountains.

The formal movement across the Poton

The formal movement across the Potomac was inaugurated on a gigantic scale today. At an early hour the troops were mustered in every camp, and their arms and accourtements put in the finest order. The bands played their most inspiriting airs, and thousands of citizens and strangers poured forth to witness the imposing spectacle. About 1 o'clock General Scott and stoff crossed the river, preceding most of the regiments. The sight was most impressive and grand. The aged General seemed to have renewed his youth. His snowy locks were the only evidence of his venerable age. His eyes sparkled with the fire which a confidence alike in the justice and triumph of his cause had enkindled, and his almost giant stature rendered him conspienous among the officers

dered him conspicuous among the officers around him. The stranger could not mis-take the Chief. The demonstration considered only as a pageant was most successful, and the pub-lie are nearly as enthusiastic as over the news or even the sight of some hotly contested battle. All seem to think that the

Rubicon has now been passed and the war actually begun.

There are at present fifty-five regiments between the Potomac and Falriax Conrt House. The Ohio regiments are with the

advanced columns Whither these myriads Whitherward going, Drums beating cheerily, Loud trumpets blowing

Men almost numberless, Warlike in manners-Whither this terrible Army with banners ?" Firmly the soldiers tramp-Every eye flashes,

Fiercely the bold dragoon Onwardiv dashes. Where go these myrlads, Proud in their numbers, Proud with artillery Yet in its slumbers?

Mighty the pageant is-What is its story? Fight they for home and friends? Fight they for glory? Fight they a foreign fee Coming to meet them ?-In such a cause as this Who could defeat them?

Bravely their fathers fought -No one did faiter— Pour'd their bl od favlahly On Freedom's altar. Mighty this pageant is, Fearful is no man; Proudly they march to fight-Who are their foemen

"Onward!" their buttle-cry -Sanguine they rush out Releas our foemen are, Rebels we'll crush out!" Rebels, true, now they ar Cursed and inglorious-Patriots they some will be When they're victorious

Northmen in masses : Know ye the warriors Camped at Manassas Go, with your myriads Confident-burning; Go !- but how will it be When ve're returning? Will ye, with victor, shout. Drums heating loudly out, flomeward be turning;

Marching with footsteps stout Fifty-three thousand men, Will ve come back again Blythe and light-hearted As ye are going forth, Men of the mighty North. Blythe as ye started?

Thousands will never come, On the field lying-Homeward therest will come Wretchedly flying; Flying from Rebels-now Scorned and Inglorious : Flying from Rebels-then Freemen victorious-Flying in wild dismay. Weapons all thrown away. Running back from the fray In worse disorder

Than chaff before the wind-Fearful to look behind, Rushing like winter leaves Which the wild tempest heaves, Back to your border.

" MARYLAND. Lora-ville, July 19, 1861.

Excesses or Soldiers -The soldiers are beginning to be a nuisauce at Washington. The correspondent of the New York Herald thus writes from that city: Either the military or civil anthorities of this city should put a stop to the riot-ous conduct of drunken soldiers, who are permitted to stroll about this city. It was There is no sately to pedestrians on the street from being shor. Two men were shot to-uight. Three riots have occurred in one street in less than twenty-four hours. Soldiers enter private dwellings and demand money, and it reinsed they offer offensive and justiling language, and no mand the street in less than the street in less than twenty-four hours. fensive and insulting language, and not un-frequently threaten to do violence to those refusing. This must be stopped, or the occupants of dwellings and civilians walking upon the street must resort to such means of self-defense as will quiet ruffiag-ism summarily, especially when there seems to be a want of disposition on the part of the civil and military authorities to do so. Soldiers who disregard the ci-vilities of life, and violate municipal law, will make poor defenders of the flag and

GENERAL McDowell's REASONS FOR HIS DEFEAT.-Gen. McDowell says that our defeat was caused by the superior force of the enemy. That the men comforce of the enemy. That the men composing our army represented every profession in civil line, but were unacquainted with the rules and tactics of warfare. That the teamsters were green and the country new, and that even the artillery could not change their position without creating alarm. McDowell also said that he would wager his life that two-thirds of his officers had never before seen a cannon ball cers had never before seen a cannon ball

The army correspondent of the Cin ciunati Commercial says of the Bull Run

The whole conduct of the battle on the Southern side, in my opinion, showed admirable generalship, and far superior to

A sainte of twenty-one guns was fired, on Wednesday, from Forts Moultrle and Snmter, Charleston harbor, in honor of the Sonthern success at Manassas. On Thoughast the Confederate flow week hards The solution of the Solution soldiers killed in the battle. Important Developments.

General Scott and the Cabinet-The

[From the New York Thmes, 26th.] The following paragraph appears in the Washington correspondence of the Tri-

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell does Secretary Cameron great injustice when he places upon him the responsibility of refusing regiments and mounted men. We have prerty good reason for knowing that Secletary Cameron has accepted regiments that have been refused by Gen. Scott, who with his peculiar iteration of manner re-replied, "I don't want any cavalry, sir, I don't want any cavalry, sir, My plan of campaign doesn't require cavalry, sir." It is but justice to the President and Cabinet that the country should know that General Scott has had full control of all the var accom-

Scott has head full control of all the our move-ments, and also organized the volumus, ap-pointed the officers, and selved the time and points of ottack at Ball's Run.

So far as the preparation of the army for the special service assigned it is concerned, it is undoubtedly true that Gen. Scott did have full control. He probably did "or-ganize the columns, and appoint the offi-cers;" and he may have "selected the time and points of attack at Buil Run"—after that attack had been peremptorily ordered by his superiors—though we are inclined to believe that these details were confided to Brigadier General McDowell, who was on the spot, and who could torm, from a to Brigadier General McDowell, who was on the spot, and who could form, from a personal examination of the approaches, a nucch better opinion as to the points of attack than Gen. Scott. The fact that both the time and point of attack were changed by Gen. McDowell, proves, indeed, that, in this respect, he was left to the exercise of his own judgment. The original purpose was to attack the enemy's position on Thursday afternoon or Friday morning, by turning it ou the south side—and Gen. McDowelt went personally with Col. Heintzelman's column to superintend the attack. man's column to superintend the attack. But he found the roads on that side impracticable tor heavy artillery—and on that account abandoned the plan. Friday was devoted to a survey on the other flink, and there he found the roads in such a condition as to justify the attempt to turn the manny's position on that side. The fact man's column to superintend the attack that Gen. McDowell thus changed the time of attack from Friday to Sunday, and the point of attack from the southern to the northern flank, shows that the control of these details was confided wholly to him by Gen. Scott, and we presume every one by Gen. Scott, and we presume every one will concede that this discretion was wisely exercised, and the change judicious.

But all this leaves the main point untonched. The question is, Who decided that the attack hould be snade? Who determined that the road to Riemmond should be by Manassas Junction? Who is responsible for the plan of operations by which a stille for the plan of operations by which a a battle at this point, selected by the rebeis themselves, admirably adapted for defense, fortitled through three long months of incessant labor, accessible to their reinforcements from both directions, and in all respects precisely such a position as they might wish to make it, became a matter of necessity? The paragraph quoted above, for the purpose of relieving the President and Cabinet, throws the responsibility mou Gen. Scott. We have not the ery foot of which would be obstinately de-fended, and which must be held by a strong force after it had once been taken. This

we know to be true—and in spite of the delicacy of such disciosures, we shall not hesitate to state the nuthority for it. It is that of Gen Scott himself. On the Tnesday preceding the battle, Gen. Scott, at his own table, in presence of his aids and a single guest, discussed the whole subject of this war, in sal its parts, and with the numst elearness and accuracy. He had a distinct, and well defined opinion on every point connected with it, and stated what his plan would be for bringing it to a close, if the management of it had been left in his honds. The main object of the war, he said, was to bring the people of the rebellions States to feel the pressure of the Government; to compel them to return to their obedience and forthy. and toyalty. And this must be done with the least possible expenditure of life, com-patible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be institled by patible with the attainment of the object. No Christian nation can be justified, he said, in waging war in such a way as shall destroy 501 lives, when the object of the war can be attained at a cost of 500. Every man killed beyond the number absolutely required, is murdered. Hence, he looked are of her instruction. Theree, he tooked upon all shooting of pickets, all sconting forays not required in order to advance the general object of the war, all destruction of life, on either slde, which did not contribute to the general result, as so many acts of helpustifiable homicide.

If the matter had been left to him, he said he would have commenced by a per-fect blockade of every Southern port on the Atlantic and the Guif. Then he would have collected a large force at the Capital for defensive purposes—and another large one on the Mississippi for offensive opera-tions. The summer months, during which It is madness to take troops south of St. Louis, should have been devoted to tactical instruction—and with the first frests of au-Instruction—and with the first frests of autumn, he would have taken a column of 80,000 well disciplined troops down the Mississippi—and taken every important point on that river, New Orleans included. It could have been dane, he said, with greater case, with less loss of life, and with fite more important results than would attend the marching of an army to Richmond. At eight points the river would probably have been defended, and eight battles would been defended, and eight battles would have been nec. ssary; but in every one of them success could have been made certain for us. The Mississlppi and the Atlantic once ours, the Southern States would have been compelled, by the natural and inevitabeen compelled, by the natural and inevitable pressure of events, to seek, by a return to the Union, escape from the ruin that would speedily overwhelm them out of it. "This," said he "was my pinn. But I am only a subordinate. It is my business to give advice when it is asked, and to obey orders when they are given. I shall do it. There are gentlemen in the Cabinet who know much more about war than I do, and who have far greater influence than I have in determining the plan of the campaign. "There never was a more just and upright man than the President—never one right man than the President-never one who desired more sineerely to promote the best interests of the country. But there are men among his advisers who con-

there are inen among his advisers who consult their own resentments far more than the dictates of wisdom and experience, and these men will probably decide the plan of the campaign. I shall do, or attempt, whatever I am ordered to do. But they must not hold me responsible. It I am ordered to go to kichmond, I shall endeavor to do it.—But I know perfectly well that they have no conception of the difficulties we shall encounter. I know the country, how admirably adapted it is to defence, and how resolutely and obstinately it will be defended. I would like nothing better than to take Richmond:—now that it has been disgraced by becoming the capital of the rebei Confederacy, I feel a resemment towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. towards it, and should like nothing better than to scatter its Congress to the winds. But I have lived long enough to know that human resentment is a very bad foundation for a public policy, and these gentlemen will live long enough to learn it also. I shall do what I am ordered. I shall fight when and where I am commanded. But if I am compelled to fight before I am ready, they shall not hold me responsible. These gentlemen must take the responsibility of their acts, as I am willing to take that of mine. But they must not throw their responsibility on my shoulders."

This is the substance and very nearly the language of a portion of Gen. Scott's con-

language of a portion of Gen. Scott's con-

roves conclusively that he was opposed to the advance upon Richmond by way of Sauassas at that time, and also that the

Manassas at that time, and also that the Administration was almost certain to overrule his objections and command a battle. Taken in connection with what was said in the Honse of Representatives on Wednesday, It leaves no donbt on the subject:

Mr. Richarison. I repeat that then, Soft has been forced to fight this battle. I will tell him what occurred yesterday morning. My colleagues (Logan and Washburne) and myself were present with the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. Scott. In the course of our conversation, Gen. Scott remarked, "I am the biggest coward in the world." I rose from my seat. "Stay," said Gen. Scott, "I will prove it.—I have jought the battle against my judgment, and I think the President ought to remove me to-day for doing it. As God Is my judge," he aaded, after an interval of silence. "I did all in my power to make the army efficient, all in my power to make the army efficient, and I deserve removal because I did not stand up when I could, and did not." I stand here to vindleate (ien. Scott. I am indebted to the gentleman from Missouri for the compliment he paid me. I desire to say for myself that I am here the last of a generation pay fither and ground standing. generation, my father and grandfather having fallen beneath the flag of their country. I, too, have fought under its folds

country. I, too, have fonght under its folds at home and abroad, and, God willing, there I will stand to the end of my life, detending it against all foes.

Mr. Washburn. As my colleague has referred to Gen. Scott's remarks, he might also allude to what the President said.

Mr. Richardson. I will do so. "Your conversation haplies "said the President to Gen. Scott," that I forced you to battle." To which Gen. Scott replied, "I have never served under a President who has been kinder to me than you have been." But Gen. Scott did not relieve the Iresident from the fact of the latter having forced him to light the battle. Gen. Scott thus paid a compilment to the President personally.

We repeat what we said yesterday—that President Lincoln is not likely, of his own motion, to nave overnied Gen. Scott, and to have forced him to fight a battle remainer his mill to fight a battle own motion, to have overfined Gen. Scott, and to have forced him to fight a battle against his will. But President Lincoln is, to a very great extent, in such a matter as this, in the hands of his Cabinet.— A portion of that Cabinet is known to have full and entire confidence in the military ability of Gen. Scott—while spother portion is confidence. in the military ability of Gen. Scott—while another portion is equally well known to be governed by sentiments of personal dislike which amount almost to hatred. It is not recessary to specify individuals. It is a matter of notoriety that some members of the Cabinet have done little else during the last few weeks than to denounce Gen. Scott, ridicule his plans of the eampaign and declaim on the necessity of overruling or superseding him. They have succeeded

and declaim on the necessity of overruling or superseding him. They have sneceeded in overruling him—with what results the country knows too well.

Now, we have not the slighlest wish to see anything like a break up of this Administration. Such an event, in the present condition of the country, could only be fruitful in disaster. But it is indispensably necessary for the President to devide, perentarily and finally, between Gen. Scat. incresant labor, accessible to their reinterforcements from both directions, and in all respects precisely such a position as they might wish to make it, became a matter of necessity? The paragraph quoted above, for the purpose of relieving the President and Cabinet, throws the responsibility upon Gen. Scott. We have not the slightest desire to involve the President and Cabinet in any responsibility that does not belong to them; but on the other hand, we do not intend that Gen. Scott was opposed to this plan of the cumpaign from the beginning; he deemed it nuwise to make Richmond the main point of the movement; but after that had been decided against him, he was opposed to marching against it by the longest and most difficult route, through a country every foot of which would be obstinately defended and which must be held by a strong the position and the residual to devide, and those where country now lies in its amilitary department is the great interest and into overwhelming interest and into overwhelming

up his own mind on this point, and then make his Cabinet a unit upon it. If the Blairs, and the Greeleys, and the radical contemuers of experience and science in nilitary matters, are to bear sway, let It be military matters, are to bear sway, let It be undisputed. Let them have full possession of the Government, and take all the responsibility of its ruin. If not, let them retire and give place to men of cooler temper and of wiser heads. The worst thing the President can do, in this crisis, is to hesitate, and allow things to drift at random, as they are now doing.

A Timely Movement on the Field of Battle.

The following statement in relation to

his brigade and Hunter's division. At the same time, three different batteries, that for nearly an hour had been sllent, suddenly opened again, and he saw that Hunter's division would be cut to pieces and their only road to Centreville closed, if something were not done at once. He imme

their batteries He held this position until the troops gathered between him and Hunter were miles. enk to the bridge were cut away, when he fell ther the the bridge were cut away, when he fell back in good order. The result of this was to open the road to Ceutreville, and prevent the evident attack on the rear con-cemplated by the Confederates. In a word, ie contributed greatly to save the army from total destruction.

Story of the Battle by a Zonave. [Correspondence N. Y. Tlmes.] One little short fellow, with a bright black eye, having his red skull-cap pushed if he would succeed, on the back of his head, his arms skimbo, black eye, having his red skull-cap pushed on the back of his head, his arms akimbo, and his cheek dilated with the weed, was holdleg forth to a knot of admiring men and boys. somewhat he this fashion: "Fight! Oh, no, We didn't fight—perhaps we didn't. Just see here. Alter we'd been a standing three hours, by—, in the grass, np come a long-legged cuss, and gays he, follow me. We went, we didn't, and then double-quick. All of a sudden pop, bang, bang, bang, went the bloody gnus on our left, that God only knew was there, for we didn't, and the boys fell down like sheep. And then the way we took them batteries. Well, you ought to have seen it—that's all.

We saw our men drove away from their guns, and we made up our minds to get item, and we charged, velling like bloody em, and we charged, yelling like bloody h-l, drove the seeeshes back a denced sight quicker than they come, and popped 'eu down at every shot. But when we'd got the guns the feilers didn't come to nold 'ein, and of course we couldn't work em, and we left.

ANOTHER GREAT TROT.—The second trot over the Fashion Course, between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen and mate, Flora Temple and Ethan Allen and mate, was even more exciting than the first one. There were over four thousand persons present. Flora went in harness while Ethan Allen and Socks—his mate—went to wagon. The first heat, made in the extraordinary time of 2.21½, was veay closely contested, and was won by the team. In the second heat, which promised to have surpassed any thing ever seen on the trotting course, Ethau's running mate carried him away, and both took to running at such a rate, that Sam. McLonghlin, their driver, could do nothing with them. Flora continued the trot, making the time in 3.20½. The judges decided that the team was distanced for running, and the little mare was declared the winner.

Louisville Gold Fen Manufactor

versation on the occasion referred to. It The Great Battle at Stone Bridge- Meanwhile Beauregard rallied the center Manassus.
The especial correspondent of the At-

uta, Ga , Confederacy, furnishes the most direct description of the plans and progress of the great battle of any we have yet seen, which we subjoin. It was a well planned, hard fought field on both sides, but the strategy of Johnston, and the artillery of Beauregard could not be overcome:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) ARWY OF THE POTOMAC, Manassas, July 22, 1861.

Yesterday, the 21st day of July, 1861, a great battle was fought, and a great victory wou by the Confederate troops. Heaven suiled on oar arms, and the God of battle confederate troops. en suilled on oar arms, and the God of battles crowned our banners with laurels of glory. Let every patriotic heart give thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the victory he llas given His people on His own holy day, the blessed Sabbath.

Gen. Johnston had arrived the preceeding day with about half of the force he had, detailed from Winchester, and was the senior odicer lu command. He magnatimously insisted, however, that Gen. Beauregard's previous plan should be carried out, and he was guided entirely by the judgment and superior loc d knowledge of the latter. While, therefore, Gen. Johnston was nominally in command, Beauregard was really the officer and hero of the day. You will be glad to learn that he was this day advanced from a Brigadier to the rank of a full General.

At half-past six in the morning, the enemy opened fire from a battery planted on a bill heaven Balls Parks Parks.

At half-past six in the morning, the enemy opened irre from a battery planted on a hill beyond Ball's Ruu, and nearly opposite the center of our lines. The tattery was intended merely to beat the bash, and to occupy our attention, while he moved a heavy column toward the Stone Bridge, over the same creek, npon our left. At 10 o'clock, another battery was pushed forward, and opened fire a short distance to the left of the other, and near the road leading North to Centerville. This was leading North to Centerville. This was a battery of rided guns, and the object of its fire was the same as that of the other.— They fired promisciously into the woods and gorges on this, the Southern side of Bull's Run, seeking to create the impression thereby, that our center would be attacked, and thus prevent us from sending reinforcements to our left, where the real attack was to be made. Beauregard was not deceived by the maneevre.

not deceived by the maneyre.

It might not be amiss to say, that Bull's Run, or creek, is North of this place, and runs nearly due east, slightly curving around the Junction, the nearest part of which is about three and a half miles. The which is about three and a half hines. The Stone Bridge is some seven miles distant, in a north-westerly direction, upon which our left wing restrit. Mitchell's ford is directly North, and distant four miles, by the road leading to Centerville, which is seven nitles from the Junetion. On our right is Union Mills on the same stream where Union Mills, on the same stream, where the Alexandria and Manassas railroad erosses the Run, and distant four railes.— Proceeding from Fairfax Court House, by Centerville, to Stone Bridge, the enemy passed in front of our entire line, but a distance

Meanwhile, the two batteries in from kept up their the noon the wooded hill where they supposed our centre lay. They sent occasional balls, from their rided can non, to the eminence where your correspondent stood. Gens. Beauregard, Johnston and Boubam reached this point at 12, and one of these balls passed directly over and one of these balls passed directly over and very near them, and plunged into the ground a few paces from where I stood. At a quarter past 12, Johnston and Beau-regard galloped rapidly forward in the di-rection of Stone Bridge, where the ball had now fully opened.

now inly opened.

The artillery were the first to open fire, precisely at 11 o'clock. By half-past 11, the unfautry had engaged, and there it was that the battle began to rage. The dusky columns which had thus far marked the appropriate of the two armings now minded. cated to the New York Post by one of the staff of a General who was present during the action:

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. Behenck discovered that we were defeated. One of Gen. McDowell's aids had brought the glad news that we were victorious, and up to that time undonbtedly we were,—But Gen. Schenck, occupying a prominent position on the Galusville road, saw a large body of the enemy marching in between this brigade and Hunter's division. At the two o'clock, it began to move slowly to the left, and thus it continued to move for two mortal hours. The enemy was seeking to turn our left stank, and to reach the railroad leading hence in the direction of Winchester. To do this, he extended his lines, which he was enable to do by reason of his great numbers. This was unfortunate for ns, as it required a corresponding extendiately ordered two pieces of Carlisle's lattery to the farthest point on the Gains-ville road toward Manassas, and bringing inp the First Ohio and Second New York to sustain them, opened upon the enemy and their heat betterie. resistance along the whole line of battle which finally extended over a space of two miles. It also rendered it the more diffi-

call to bring up reinforcements, as the fur-ther the enemy extended his right, the greater the distance our reserve forces had This effort to turn our flank was press with great determination for five weary honrs, during which the tide of battle ebbed and flowed along the entire line with alternate fortunes. The enemy's column continued to stretch away to the left, like a huge anaconda, seeking to envelope us within its mighty folds and crush us to

death; and at one time it really looked as everny's army aknost literally. Attacked in front, on the flank and in the rear, he could not possibly have escaped, except at the loss of thousands of prisoners and all his batterles, while the field would have

been strewed with his dead.

Finding that his orders had in some way failed to be executed, Gen Beauregard at last ordered up a portion of the forces which were intended to co-operate with Gen. Ewell. It was late, however, before these reinforcements came up. Only one brigade reached the field before the battle was won. This was led by Gcn. E. K. Smith, of Florida, formerly of the United States army, and was a part of Gen. Johnston's column from Winchester.—They should have reached here the day before but were revented by an acceled to one of the state. They should have reached here the day before, but were prevented by an accident on the railroad. They dashed on the charge with loud shouts and in the most gallant style. About the same time Major Elzey coming down the railroad from Winehester with the last of Johnston's brigades, and hearing the firing immediately quit the train and struck across the country, and, encountered the extreme right of the enemy as he was feeling his way around our flank, and with his brigade struck him like a thunderbolt, full in the face. Finding he was about to be outflanked himself, the enemy gave way after the second fire. enemy gave way after the second fire,-

and dashed into the very thickest of the fight, and after him rushed our own brave boys, with a shout that seemed to shake the very earth. The result of this movement from three distinct points, was to force back the enemy, who began to retreat, first in good order, and finally in much confusion. At this point the cavalry were ordered upon the pursuit. The retreat now became a perfect rout, and it is reported that the flying Legions rushed past Centerville in the direction of Fairfax, as if the earth had been eneming behind them. It

that the flying Legions rushed past Centerville in the direction of Fairfax, as If the
earth had been opening behind them. It
was when Gen. Beanregard led the flual
chorge, that his horse was killed by a shell.
We captured thirty-four guns, including
Sherman's fanous battery, a large number
of small arms, thirty wagons loaded with
provisions, &c., and about seven hundred
prisoners. Among the latter were Gen.
Burnsides, of the Rhode Island brigade,
Col Corceran, of the New York Irish Zouaves, Hon. Mr. Ely, member of Congress,
from New York, Mr. Carrington, of this
State, a nephew of the late William C.
Preston, who had gone over to the enemy,
and thirty-two Captains, Lieutenauts, &c.
We came near bagging the Hon Mr. Foster, Senator from Connecticut.
The official reports of the casnattics of
the day have not yet come in, and consequently it is impossible to say what our
loss is. I cau only venture an opinion, and
that is, that we lost in killed, wounded and
missing, about 1,500—of which about four
hundred were killed. The enemy's lass
was terrible, being at the lowest calculation, 3,000.

Thus far I have said but little of the part

tion, 3,000.

Thus far I have said but little of the part Thus far I have said but little of the part taken by partlenlar officers and regiments; for the reason that I desire first to obtain all the facts. Nor have I said anything of the gallant seventh and eighth regiments from Georgia. This part of my duty is most melaneholy. It may be enough to say, that they were the only Georgia regiments here at the time, that they were among the earliest in the field, and in the thickest of the fight, and that their praise is meen the lies of the whole army from is upon the lips of the whole army, from Gen. Beauregard down. Col. Gartrell led the seventh regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner the eighth, the whole under the command of Col. Birtow, who led them with a gallantry that was never excelled. It was when the brigade was or-dered to take one of the enemy's strongest batterles, that it suffered most. It was a nost descrepte protection, and followed batterles, that it suffered most. It was a most desperate undertaking, and followed by the bloodiest results. The battery cenneled the top of a hill, on the opposite side of Bull Run, with a small piece of woods on the left. Descending the valley along the Run, he proceeded under cover of the hill to gain the woods alluded to, and from which he proposed to make a dash at the battery and capture it. On reaching the woods, he discovered that the battery was supported by a heavy infantry force, estimated at 4,000 mon. This whole force, together with the battery. whole force, together with the battery, was turned upon the eighth regiment, which was in the van, with territie effect. while was in the van, with certain check, he was exposed on the flank and in front to a fire that the oldest veterane could not have stood. The balls and shells from the battery, and the bullets from the Trees six inches in diameter, and great limbs were ent off, and the ground strewn with the wreek. It became necessary to retire the eighth regiment, in order to reform it. Meanwhile, Col. Bartow's horse had been shot from under him. It was had been shot from under him. It was observed that the forces with which his movement was to be supported had not movement was to be supported had not come np. But it was enough that he had been ordered to storm the battery; so, placing himself at the head of the seventh regiment, he again led the charge, this time on foot, and gallantly encouraging his men as they rushed on. The first discharge from the enemy's guns killed the regimental color-bearer. Birtow immedia. himself in the front, dished on, flig in hand, his voice ringing clear over the battle-field, and saying, "On, my boys, we will die rather than yield or retreat." And on the brave boys did go, and faster flew the enemy's bullets. The tire was awful. Not less than 4,000 muskets were pouring

battery itself was dealing death on every The gal'ant Eighth Regiment, which had already passed through the distressing ordeal, again rallied, determined to stand by their chivalrie Colonel to the last. The more firious the fire, the quicker became the advancing step of the two regiments. At last, and just when they were nearing the goal of their hopes, and almost in the arms of victory, the brave and noble Bartow was shot down, the ball striking him in the left breast just above the heart in the left breast, just above the heart. Col. Bartow died soon after he was borne from the field. His last words, as repeated to me, were: "they have killed me, my brave boys, but uever give up the ship-we'll winp them yet." And so we did! The regiments that suffered most and were in the thickest of the tight, were the 7th and 5th Georgia, the 4th Alabama, Fourth South Carolina Hampton's Legion, and 4th Virginia. The New Orleans Wash ington Artillery did great executiou.

their fatal contents upon them, while the

AN ABOLITION HOLE IN KANSAS -The Independence (Mo) correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, gives this true pencil

sketch of Lawrence: The city of Lawrence is situated on the Kaw River, thirty-five miles south-west from Leavenworth. Its population is about two thousand. Next to Leavenworth it is the most important town in the State. It is beautifully situated between the fer tile valleys of the Kaw and Wakarusa rivers, and commands all the trade of Sonth-ein Kansas. The Leavenworth and Fort Riley Railroad will pass through the fown, when built. Lawrence was first settled by the New England Emigrant Aid Society, a party sent out by that delectable tribe and led on by our present Governor Charles Robinson, having located the town. Its inhabitents are chiefly of the John Brown politics, and woe be to the unfortunate Missourian whose fugilise ne gro gets as far as Lawrence. All the United States Marshals in America control find him, tor when he arrives in that African heaven, he's surely found his "Dixie's

NORTHERN COWARDS. - The army corres pondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of the bad conduct of one of the Ohio regiments at Manassas, makes the following admission:

It is proper to state that the number who flinched on the discovery of the masked battery was about twenty-five to thirty. I found them in little squads of three to four, making their way out of the woods and to the rear of our forces. Maj. Hughes, of Dayton, of Gen. Schenck's staff, was vainly striving to rally some of these fellows. He rode swiftly about, bailing, persuading and rode swiftly about, hailing, persuading and threatening them, to induce a return to the ranks with their comrates. But it was generally in vain. Indeed, it will become necessary to record instances of the most disgraceful cowardice, not only in the Ohio regiments, but in nearly every regiment on the field that memorable and ill-fated day.

Imports of Dry Goods. We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at New York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week. 1859. 1860. 1861. Ent'd at the port. \$4,883,730 \$3,593,382 \$625,361 Thrown ou mat'kt. 4,715,595 3,475,485 361,550 Since Jan. 1. Ent'd at port. .. 67,572,956 60,521,058 31,037,468 Thr'n on mar'kt.66,952,544 60,160,486 29,053,73

It is the testimony of many letters, and of officers and men returned from the Kanawha, that Col. Lowe, of Ohio, behaved in the most cowardly manner at the battle of Scarey. He concealed himself behind a honse during the fight, and no exposti lations could induce him to come forth. He should be tried, and If found guilty,

WAR ITEMS.

LESTRECTION OF PLEDMONT BRIDGE. Da Saturday last, Col. McDonald, with 200 men proceeded to Piedmont and succeeded in entirely destroying the bridge, blowing up the abnaments from the ground. On their return a detachment under Capt. Bowen, from Page, came by New Creek, where they found the enemy about three hundred strong, strongly fortified in a stone house of Mr. Armstrong's. A skirmish ensued, in which Capt. Bowen lost two of his men, Lientenant Wooten and a private, whose name we could not and a private, whose name we could not

The enemy lost ten in the engagement.

A Mr. Black, of the Brock Gap Rules, tested his rifle, killing their sentry on the top of the house, at the distance of five hundred reads. dred yards.
Col. McDonald's command is still in
Ronney. The Federalists are at New
Creek station, about two thousand strong.
[Winehester Virginiau, 19th.

A WORD FOR GEN. PATTERSON.

Herald cays:
It is asserted, and soon will be publicly announced, that Gen. Patterson, who has been so much abused for not moving forward in pursuit of Gen. Johnston, could ward in pursuit of Gen. Johnston, could not do so with safety without wagons. He was not allowed to procure any that were not made in Pennsylvania, or produced by some agent, in that State, appainted by Mr. Cameron. This system of jobbids for the beneuit of particular speculators, prevented Gen. Patterson from engaging General Johnston, hence the latter was permitted to re-inforce Gen. Beauregard, and enable him to make the fight he did at Buil's Run on Sanday last, and which proved so diese. on Sunday last, and which proved so d trons to our army.

trons to our army.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.
A dispatch to the New York Times says:
An immense amount of labor is being done upon the fortifications around this city. They are being mounted with heavy siege guns and supplied with vast quantities of munitions and projectiles. Seamen have been brought from the naval station ties of munitions and projectiles. Seamen have been brought from the naval station at Annapolls to teach the soldiers how to

work the guns.

The immerse depot for the reception of troops, which Mr. Woods is fitting up, is rapidly approaching completion. It will have accommodations for 3,000 men, with rooms for officers, pools for bathing, hospital for the sick and broken down. c. Attached will be a storyhouse kitch. tal for the siek and broken down. e. Attached will be a storehouse, kitchen and

Another incident is, that while a negro servant was moving about over the field, he was ordered to surrender by a Federal he was ordered to surrender by a Federal officer, who rode up unexpectedly. Nothing dannted, however, and not relishing the idea of surrendering to a Yankee, the negro replied: "No sir-ree, you are my prisoner," at the same moment drawing a pistol and shooting the officer dead. The sable hero then seemed the officer's sidearms, and when the battle was over boasted largely of having given a quietus to one at least of "the strikin' Yankees who come here 'specting to whip as Southerners." here 'specting to whip us Sontherners,

VANKEE TRICK PRUSTRATED. Gen. Beauregard charges that the Federal commander, after sending a flag of truce to bury their dead after the first battle of Bull's Run, left his dead unburled, and occupied his time in throwing np intrenchments from which to renew the assanit upon the batteries at Bull's Run. For this reason he refused the application since made by General McDowell, under a

He states that the accuracy of their ar-illerists was never excelled, and the disci-dine, equipment and efficiency of their cavalry never equiled by European ar-tries. The horses seemed to particle of the spirit of their riders, and were disci-plined and drilled to the highest perfection. He also avers that an attempt to conquer the South cannot be accomplish-ed, and that an army, such as Napoleon carried over the Alps, or in his campaign in Russia, would be inidequate to the tisk of reaching Richmoud.—[Baltimore Re-

publican. THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY ALEXANDRIA, July 25 .- I overheard one of the men sitting on the door step of the house describing the charge of the Black Horse Cavalry, part of which I believe is Capt. Scott's Fauquier cavalry. He said they advanced in wedge form, then opened disclosing a battery which fired upon his regiment, hemming it in on all sides and enting right and left with tremeudous blows, each blow powerful enough to take off a man's head. He said he never wished to see such a charge again. HAD ONE OF THEM.

The Richmond Enquirer save a gentle man who was at Manassas on Tuesday morning the 23d lnst., saw a negro man belonging to an Alabama officer march a belonging to an Alabama officer march a Zouave into camp. The negro, a short thick-set fellow, had two guns on his shoulder and drove his prisoner before him. The Zomve was a pert looking fel-low, and wore his arm in a sling in consequeuce of his wound. As the negro reach ed the company in which the effect was standing he hinded over his praze, saying: "Massa, here one of dese devils who has been shooting at us, sir!

LEGS VS. AMBULANCES. A unit er of slightly wounded persons came home with the 69th. As they were standing in Washington street, a train of standing in Washington street, a train of cars passed up filled with ambulances— covered dearhorns with time springs and two wheels. "Thank God," said one, with an arm is a sling and a gashed eve, "that I alver trusted mysel" to one o' them. I should have been left with the inimy, sure."

BALLOON FIRED INTO.

WASHINGTON, July 25 — Wise's balloon went up this morning early, and when between Fort Corcoran and Buli's Cross, it was seen to collapse suddenly and fall with great rapidity. The general impression is that it was fired into. Your reporter was at Fort Corcoran at the time, and witnessed the swift descent of the balloon. It ed the swift descent of the balloon. It was too far oil to ascertain how many were in the car, but it is feared that their escape rom a sudden and terrible death was imesible.

CAPT. BALL KILLED.

Capt. M. D. Ball, of the Fairfax cavalry, who was contined at the Washington Navy Yard some time since, and released upon taking the oath of allegiance, was killed by a party of Fire Zouaves when they marched on Ball's Run. The Zonaves say they fell in with him below the court honse as they were scouting, and in attempting to disarm him he stabbed one of their party, whereupon they immediately killed. t, whereupon they immediately killed im.—[Bal: Snn. WAR OF SUBJUGATION.

We have heard it stated more than once, that amongst the effects captured from the Lincolnites Sunday, were more than 30,000 pairs of handenffs. What were they for, pairs of handeuffs. What were they for, incless to Inflict on us, in case of success, the last mark of degradation? Civilized warfare does not tolerate the use of any such weapons. They are generally reserved for felons.—[Richmond Dispatch.

SHOOTING A DESERTER.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26.—John Hughes, of Company A, Mozart regiment, of New York, broke and run from the guards about dusk this evening, while they were endeav-

dusk this evening, while they were endeav-oring to handcuff hlm, and being called on to halt he refused, when he was shot down dead by a member of his own company.

SMOKE 'EN OUT. Several correspondents of the New York Herald suggest that the next grand army on its march to Manassas shall fire the woods, and thus smoke out the masked

atteries. REGIMENT TO BE ARMED WITH SCYTHES. He should be tried, and if found guilty, shot.—[Cin. Com.

INSANE.—Col. Farnham, of the Fire Zouaves, has become Insane from the effects of exposure and hardships, and imagines himself leading attacks on the enemy's batteries.

REGIENT TO BE ARMED WITH SCITISHS.

At an enthusiastle, so said, meeting in New York, a German proposed to have a regiment raised to be armed with scythes to mow down the Black Horse Cavalry.—
Why, we thought the Fire Zouaves killed all them long ago, at least they say ries. No parerever sent unless paid for in a dv PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE STA LOUISVILLLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING STATE RIGHTS TICKET

For State Senate.

For House of Representatives from FURST DISTUICT-T. E. C. BRINLY. SECOND DISTRICT-JAMES RUDD. TERRO DISTRICT-S. D. JOHNSTON. FOURTH DISTRICT-JOHN JOYES.

JEFF. BROWN.

For Legislature from Jefferson Co. DAVID MERRIWETHER.

The War on the Judiciary—The Deadliest Blow Yet Aimed at the Liberties of the People.

In 1858, Mr. SEWARD, standing in hi place lu the Sepate of the United States and speaking for the party to which he had given seare and form and effective organi zation, proclaim d that a part of the plan of that party was the reorganization of the courts of the country so as to final; fill the bruch with men who would sic them in werthrowing the Constitution and de troying the Government.

The Sepreme Court had decided-

1. That staves are properly. 2. That owners of slaves cannot be-

gaily robbed of this property. Mr. SEWARD & clared that the people of the North would never accept these prin circles-that the court must reade from that opinion and studing itself by declar ing that slaves are not property and tha owners of slaves may be robbed in the name of law and justice of such propertyand that whether the court should do this or not, they would reorganize it, and of course all of the United States Course, i such a manner as to "retorm its POLITI CAL sentiments and practices" in accordauce with the higher law views entertained by binself, Mr. Lincoln, Lloya Gamus in J. R. Gindings, &c.

It is clear from this that the men in power at Washington have long inicuded to place the Judiciary in the hands of "the enemies of the country" as soon as they should obtain the power.

For the first time they now have the power to carry out without let or hiudranee the programme long since arranged in the sceret councils of the Black Republican leaders.

The people of Kentucky are deeply, vitally, directly interested in the use they are making of that power.

On the 23d inst., Mr. PORTER, of Indiana from the Heuse Committee on the Judici ary, reported a bill dividing Kentucky into two Judicial Districts, the object being to limit the jurisdiction of Judge Monnor who is too honest and too pure to suit the yur oscs of the vile conspirators who are destroying the Government, and to put one of their own creatures on the bench in

On motion of Mr. Blaik, the bill was amended so as to abolish one of the two Sudicial Districts into which Missouri is divided, the purpose of the amendment being to legislate out of other a Judge in subversion of the provision of the Constibribe, ceay, or intimidate from the faithfu discharge of his duly.

The amendment was adopted and the bill passed. On the passage of the bill, Messrs. DUN-

LAP, HARDING, JACKSON, MALLORY, MENZIES, and WADSWORTH, voted aye; Messrs. BURNETT, CRITTENDEN, and GRIDER, voted, nay; and Mr. WICK-LIFFE did not vote at ail. Kentucky, with an area of 37,680 square

miles, and a population of 1,165,000, has constituted a single judicial district, and Missouri, with an area of 65,037 square miles, and a pepulation of 1,173,000, has becu divided into two judicial districts. The business in either State has never been

more than a single Judge could properly discharge; and Missouri, having nearly twice the extent of territory that Kentucky has, Las been divided icto two districts for the convenience of the people living in the extreme portions of the State.

Now the smaller State with the lesser population is divided into two districts, and the larger State with the greater poiulation is reduced to a single district.

The object is apparent-it is politicalit is to get rid of incorruptible Judges and to secure the services of the pliant tools of the Administration in its war on the liber-

ties of the people. : Mr. BURNETT protested against the pas-

sage of the bill, saying: I desire to present a few remarks in reference to this bill. So far as the first section of the bill is concerned, which abolishes a district court in the State of Missouri, I have nothing to say in regard to it, for I way nothing to be set in the state of the second souri, I have nothing to say in regard to it, for I know nothing about it. Three years ago I was under the impression that the business of the Federal court in Keutucky required the division of the State into two judicial districts; but, on further examina-tion and investigation of this subject, I am satisfied such division is not required, as the judicial business of the State can be attended to by oue judge. It is done by one judge now, and his whole time is not occupied in his duty, nor any thing like it.

I do not understand why this measure should be forced on the consideration of the House in times like these, when we are reserting to every means within our reach to raise money for the purpose of meeting the expenditures of the Govern-Wby should we now create new ment. Why should we now create new offices for which there is no sort of necessity? I say here, that the records of the district court of Kentucky, held by the judge now presiding over it, show conclusively that there is no need of two judicial districts in that State. This bill is merely for the creation of new offices—a indeed for the creation of new offices—a judge, marshal, clerk, &c.; and I here enter my solemn protest against it. I will not vote for such a bill. I am opposed to it. I desire to say this much in order that my position in voting against it much a water was a silen in voting against it much be water. sitlon in voting against it may be under

stood by the people of Kentneky. Mr. MALLORY, who has shown himself ready to second every attack of the Administratiou on the rights of the people, advocated the passage of the bill, on the ground that the business of the Court in this State was increasing, and that two Courts would some day be necessary, if

they were not now. Mr. PORTER, who introduced the bill. frankly admitted that the business of the District Court of Kentucky is not as large as that of many other single Courts, but defended the bill on the ground that "gentlemen of distinguished character from Kentucky" had represented that the "inefficiency of the Judge is such as to prevent the Institution of sults in the Court which would otherwise be communenced' -in other words, plainly admitting that as they can't use Judge Monnoe, they must have somebody here who will do their bid-

ding. He said : For several sessions past, a great part of superior to the Northern.

the Kentucky delegation have urged the passage of a bill of this kind—to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts. They have stated that on account of the length of the State, the convenience of snitors required it. But the convenience of snitors required it. But the convenience of snitors required it.

But the gentleman from Ken tucky [Mr. Burnett] says that the business of that court is not sufficiently large to justify the creation of this second judicial district. IT IS TRUE THAT THERE ARE OSTROC. IT IS THE ETHAT THERE ARE NOT SO MANY CASES ON THE DOCKET OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF KENTUCKY NOW, AS THERE ARE ON THE DOCKETS OF SOME SINGLE DISTRICT COURTS. BUT THE REASON OF THAT IS, AS THE COMMITTEE WERE INFORMED BY GENTLEMEN OF DISTINGUISHED BY GENTLEMEN OF DISTINGUISHED. GUISHED CHARACTER FROM KEN-TUCKY, THAT THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE JUDGE IS SUCH AS TO PRE-VENT THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS IN THE COURT WHICH WOULD OTHER-WISE BE COMMENCED THERE.

Everybody in Kentucky knowshow fals the imputation on Judge Monnon is, and will see that it has been coined to give the Abditionists a pretext to earry out their foul and traiterous purposes.

Mr. CRITTENDEN saw plainly the object of the bill, and the baseness of the pretext on which it was sought to justify its passage, and knew the falsehood of the charge of inefficiency preferred against his old friend and neighbor, and entered his protest against the bill. We give the whole of his remarks:

I desire to say a single word upon the passage of that bill. However necessary some gentleman may think it that another addical district in Kentucky should be established.

tablished, I shall be compelled to vote against the passage of the bll.

I only ask to say this in reference to the matter: I doubt the constitutional ty of the measure. While I acknowledge the pow-

reasure. While I acknowledge the power of Congress to abolish certain district courts, and to establish other courts, I think it has been admitted that it is an abuse of the powers of Congress, and an evasion of the constitutional mode of removing judges, when such legislation is entered upon simply for that purpose.

Now, sir, it appears to me that these cases come within that prohibition of the Constitution. If gentlemen conceive that there is really a substantial object of public of this court, they are warranted by the Constitution in voting for it, but if the object is really to get ridot oneset of judges and to apq oint another, then it appears to and to appoint another, then it appears to act to be in coeffict with the spirit of the Constitution, which provides a special mode of removing judges—by impeach meut—and provides that otherwise they shall hold office during good behavior.

Other gentlemen may differ with me Other gentlemen may differ with me, but my apprehension is that there has not been a sufficient reason assigned for the removal and changes which this bill makes providing for

Mr. Diven, of New York, a Northern supporter of the war policy of the Administration, opposed the bill as setting a precedeut leading to the subversion of the Constitution, saying:

provision for.

New York, Mr. Speaker, with three million inhabitants—more inhabitants, proba-lly, than Kentucky and Missonri together -with her immense commerce at the port of New York, giving rise to vast business for these United States courts, gets along with two districts and two courts. In my that two districts and two courts. In my judgment, this House, in the passage of this bill, is now about to set a precedent that it will hereafter regret. The object of the bill seems to be to get rid of judges who, by the terms of the Constitution, are designed to hold their offices for life, or during good behavior. If they misbehave they em be innered and that is the order. they can be impeached, and that is the only constitutional mode of getting rid of them that I know of. If we are to get rid of judges who hold their offices constitutionally for life, or during good behavior, by ally for life, or during good because her her because over which they preside, then let me say to gentlemen, that by-and-by, if the precedent be established by and by, if the precedent be established to we the practice at every change of the Administration of the General Government to resort to this expedient; that is to repeal the law authorizing lars and afty cents, from ten dellars to will in fact be a change for political reasons whenever there is a change of the Admin-istration. Do not let us set such a prece-dent to the country that will lead to the judges to be for lite, or during good beha-

It was in vain. Its passage had been ordered by the tyrant and his Cabinet. pay the ordinary expenses of the Govern-Argument, entreaty, remonstrance, protest availed not. The gag was applied. In an hour after it was reported, the vote had been taken and it had been passed. Fortyeven Northern members voted against it,

Fellow citizens of Keutneky, you have been cheated loug enough. You have trusted to men who have broken their obtained your suffrages on false pretences. Their treachery has brought upon you the evils of war. Their treachery has destroyed your peace aud menaced your safety. Their treachery has imperilled your liberties and your Government.

Trust no louger to those who prostitute the sacred names of Union and Constitution to the cause of tyranny and oppression. Trust uo longer to those who ery peace, peace, when there is no peace. Trust no longer to men who would cheat you with fair words and deinde you with false hopes. You have members of the Legislature to elect next Monday:-a mistake then will ruin you, individually and collectively. Think before you act then. Vote for no man who will not resist any attempt to compel you to submit to the ruinous direct tax imposed on you by the Government at Washington. Vote for no

Fellow-citizens, your peace, safety, inter- | dent within the same." ests, honor, liberty are in your own hands! children!

or assertions of our correspondents, or of any of them, we deem it proper to say, that had we read the letter from C. Q. X., pubing, we should not have printed that part of it which refers to Messrs. Rousseau,

HARNEY, and PRENTICE. The letter was written by a gentleman with whose talents we have long been acquainted, and whose respectability we have loug known, and so, without being read, it was put into the hands of the compositors. Allowing our correspondents the widest latitude, we do not wish to indulge in that particular kind of controversy ourselves, nor intend to permit others to do it through our columns.

A REPUBLICAN TRICK .- Hon. Aibert S. White writes from Washington to the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal that Mr. Crittenden's resolutions, which recently passed the House of Representatives, had been "previously" agreed upon by the Republi-

tures of the taxing directly the people of Kentucky to the amount of about \$1,500,-000 for this year.

Our people know how difficult it has been for them to pay their State taxes, amounting to about one million of dollars vear.

They can fully realize the weight of the burden which an additional tax to be taken directly from their pockets will inose upon them.

It is for them to determine whether they will elect a Legislature which will anthor ize or requires our sheriffs, or permit Federal agents, to ecilcet two dollars and fifty cents this year in place of each one dollar paid iast year-which will permit our peoresources by the war waged by Lincolnito be directly taxed two and a-half times as much as they ever were taxed before.

But as we said yesterday, this direct tax s but a small portion of what our people are called upon to pay to defray the expenses of this wicked war.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., the House of Representatives passed "A bill to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt," which ve have before us, and we again call the attention of the people of Kentucky to the axes it imposes :

1. On brown sugar, 214 cents per pound. 2. On white sugar, 3 cents per pound.

3. On refined sugar, 4 cents per pound. 4. Ou other sugar, 6 cents per pound. 5. On molasses, 5 cents per gallon.

6. On tea, 15 cents per pound. 7. On cocoa, 5 cents per pound. 8. On prepared eocoa, 8 cents per ponn

9. On chocolate, 6 cents per pound. 10. On cloves, 8 cents per pound.

11. On cinnamon, 20 cents per pound. 12. On cayenne pepper, 8 cents per pound.

12. On cream tartar, 6 cents per pound. 14. Ou ginger root, 3 cents per pennd.

15. On ground ginger, 5 cents per pound 16. On mace, 25 cents per pound.

17. On nutmegs, 25 cents per pound. 18. On pimento, 6 cents per pound.

19. On raisins, 5 ceuts per pound.

20. On salt in sacks, 18 ceuts per 100 lbs. 21. On coffee, 5 cents per pound.

Our poor people, whose patience and ong suffering have led our oppressors to believe that they are destitute of spirit and of manhood, and ready for the yoke, are not only to be directly taxed to an extent which they cannot bear, are not only to be harrassed and oppressed by Federal tax collectors in every county and collection district, but by the most direct indirection they are to be compelled to pay 21/2 cents more than they now pay for every pound of sugar they use, 5 cents more for every gallon of molasses, 15 ccuts more for every pound of tea, 5 cents more for every pound of coffee, 18 cents more for every hundred pounds of salt, and so

ou through the list we have given above. In this way, the citizen whose family uses in a year one bag of coffee weighing one hundred and sixty pounds, and euc barrel of sugar weighing two hundred pounds, will be taxed thirteen dollars for the prosecution of Lincoln's war, on these two articles alone!

It is thus proposed by the Administrathese courts and to remodel the districts, so as to over-ride the Constitution. There lars to two hundred and tifty dollars, and in the same proportion for intermediate and larger sums, while, at the same time taxing heavily by indirection almost every article they use in their families or oth wise!

> And yet the vast sums thus raised, o proposed to be raised, will not suffice to ment under Lincoln's rule!

Our people are asked to submit to this sweeping, erushing, rainous taxation for the present purposes of the Administration alone, and to saddle thems: lves with a SIX KENTUCKIANS VOTING FOR IT. debt of hundreds and even thousands of millions of dollars, the payment of the annual interest on which will perpetuate the present proposed taxation and grind promises to you almost ere they were pronounced. You have voted for men who them in the power of the swarm of tax gatherers which, worse than the locusts of Egypt, will devour the land and the substauce thereof.

More Ways to Tax the People. We have before us the bili reported to

he House from the Committee on Ways and Means for "laying a direct tax and internal duties." With unimportant amendments it has passed the House of Representatives, and, with some change perhaps in the manner of laying the direct tax, it will pass the Senate during the present week and become a law.

It is divided into eighty-two sections, and makes a book of seventy-four pages. In regard to the manner of collecting the direct tax, and the internal duties and excise, the second section provides as foiexcise, the second section provides as foi-

Government at Washington. Vote for no man who will not resist any attack on the independence and integrity of the judiciary. Vote for no man who is in favor of giving men and money to earry on this war against the South. Vote for no man who does not believe that Congress ought to recognize the independence of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient collection districts, and to companie and by and to recognize the iudependence of the Coufederate States, and so give peace to the country.

districts, and to nominate, and, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint an assessor and a collector for each such district, who shall be freeholders and resi-

There are one hundred and seven coun-If you suffer demagegues to blind you to ties in Kentucky. It will require at least the path which duty calls upon you to one assessor and one collector in each pursue, they may receive the rewards of county. And these the President is autheir baseness, but upon your heads will thorized to appoint. The people are not fall the terrible consequences of your folly only to be oppressed with taxes and har--upon your heads and the heads of your rassed from their houses and their homes by tax gatherers, but they are not to have the poor privilege, as in the assessment and Without intending to assume any collection of their State taxes, of electing responsibility for the sentiments, opinions, the assessors and collectors. The appointment of these is given to the President, increasing his patronage and power, and giving him the means of paying the most oblished in the Courier of yesterday morn- sequious and corrupt and shameless of his retainers in the State for their meniai ser-

vices in his interest. The people are to be oppressed, the power of the oppressor is to be increased, and a reward is also to be provided for the cross roads politicians and village demagogues who have labored so hard to cheat the masses into an abandonment of their most precious rights and privileges!

In addition to the direct tax on the lands. and lois, and the houses and improvements thereon in the State, the following taxes are imposed in the bill:

1. A tax on stills, or other implements used in lieu of stills, in the form of a iicense to be obtained from the collector of the district, at the following rates: "For a a license for the employment of a still or stills for and during the term of two weeks, ten ceuts for each galion of the cans.

The Northern papers admit that in camp equipage, tents, biankets, clothing, provisions, &c., the Southern army is far seperior to the Northern.

The Northern papers admit that in head thereof; for a license for and during the term of one month, twenty cents for each gallon of its capacity, as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of the engagement.

The Northern papers admit that in head thereof; for a license for and during the day, and many of them were each gallon of its capacity, as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of the engagement.

two mouths, thirty cents for each gallen of its capacity, as aforesaid; for a license for and during the term of three months, fifty cents for each gallon of its capacity, as aforesaid;" and so ou up to oue dollar and lifty cents for license for one year for each

goilou of the capacity of the still; and then a tax is imposed "on every boiler, however constructed, employed for the surpose of generating steam in these distilleries where wooden or other vessels are used instead of metal stills."

2. In addition to the duties payable for icences, there is to be paid "ou all spirits distilled on and after the first day of January" next, "the duty of teu ceuts on each and every garlon."

3. The 55th section of the bill says-"That, on and after the first day of January next, there shall be paid on all ale, beer, porter, and other similar fermented ple, who have been deprived of their usual liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty of three ceuts for each and every gailon which shall be brewed or manufactured within the United States or the territories thereof." 4. Carriages and watches are taxed in

the 65th section at the following rates: If not worth more than fifty dollars, one dollar; if worth more than lifty and less than one hundred dollars, four dollars; if worth more than one hundred and less than two hundred dollars, eight dollars; if worth more than two hundred and less than four hundred dollars, sixteen dollars; if worth more than four hundred and less than six hundred dollars, twenty-two dollars; if worth more than six hundred and less than eight hundred dollars, thirty dollars; if worth more than eight hundred and less than one thousand dollars, forty dollars; if worth more than one thousand dollars, lifty dollars.

5. The 71st section lays a duty of one per ceut, ou all promisory bills or notes issued for circulation as currency if of less lenomination than ten deilars, and of one half of one per cent. if of a larger denomnation than ten dollars.

This is a pretty good beginning ! Lands, houses, carriages, watches, stills. poilers used in distilleries, all distilled liquors, ale, beer, porter, and bank notesspecific and circet taxes are laid on all these, and the President is to have the appointment of an army of officers to assess aud collect these duties!

If this has all been done in less than five months, what may we not fear in twelve months-how shall we not be oppressed in four years?

It is time for our people to pause and thiuk. They have blindly followed a corrupt and unscrupulous set of demagognes to the very brink of the yawning chasu. These demagogues are to receive their pay iu appointments to the multitude ef offices created by this act, and to be created hereafter for their beuefit: the people-what have they got? Their peace has been destroyed; their trade has been aunihilated; their commerce has been cut off : their homes are endangered; taxes are laid on almost every thing they eat, or wear, or driuk, or use in any way; and their substauce is to be eaten up by those who have deceived and cheated them for sellish and unpatriotic ends!

Fellow-citizens, if you would not con tinue this oppression, see to it that you vote for no body for member of the next Legislature who sympathises with or will support the Administration which has brought all there upon us!

We are informed by good authorithat a number of victous women, perhaps a dozen, left this city yesterday by the Lon-isville and Nashville Railroad taking with them contrabard goods. Each frait travel-er had a trunk, and some of them more than one, which contained articles, the nt of which is positively prolin isvifle Journal.

The Journal is determined to have its suggestion for the examination of the persons of lady travelers for the South carried out. As the Federal officers, with less than their mend obsequiousness, did not act at once upon its manly advice, it has resert to its usual means to demonstrate the uccessity for their compliance.—[Louisville Conrier.

We have made no suggestion for the examination of the persons of lady travelers for the South. The assertion that we have done so is a signeer.—[Journal of yester-

It seems that several thousand of pistols have been smnggled under ladies' dresses into the Southern Confederacy. THE DE-TECTIVES MUST BE ON THE LOOK-OUT. Crinoline hides many a contraband article. - [Journal of July 5th.

The Courier says that we have not condemned the suppression of the St. Lonis Journal by the anthority of Gen. Lyon. We have neither condemned uor approved. We have said uothing on the subject. We never saw a copy of the Journal.—[Journals] nai of vesterday.

The Conrier is shocked at the suppres siou of a treasonable paper in St. Louis by order of Gen. Lyon. When hundreds of men in the South are hung and scourged and r obbed and bauished for their leval to the U.S. Government, the editor of the Courier looks on with smiling complacency, but, when a newspaper is brought up with a small jerk for its attempts to over-turn the Government, his horror is too

We have information from a relia-ble source that there is not a little talk and some warm feeling manifested on the subsome warm feeling manifested on the sub-ject of taxes in a neighboring district of Indiana. Heavy sacrifices of property will not be quietly submitted to, and sales will be prevented by combinations not to bid, nor to permit others to bid on property effered by tax collecting officers. The feeling, it is asserted, pervades all po-litical parties. We make no comment on this condition of the public mind. It fore-shadews some of the troubles of the future, When the delirium of the fever, brought When the delirium of the fever, brought about by the acts and frauds of those in power, shall abate, the people will be amazed at their own recent follies, and, we fear, will rush to the other extreme of infirlated madness against the authors of their calamitles .- [Cincinnati Enquirer.

How will the farmers of Kentucky who are prevented by the Lincoln embargo from sending their produce to a market, like the idea of paying the enormous special tax levied by the Lincoln Government? Will they not rise up as one man rather than submit to it ?

The Cleveland (O.) Herald, intense Black Republican, pats Mr. Crittenden and the Lincoln Congressmen from this State on the back after the following fashion:

The very best evidence of the patriotic position of Mr. Crittenden and the entire Kentucky delegation, excepting Mr. Burnett, is the fact that they voted for the war loan bill, and the bill for blockading the ports of the seceded States, providing for the collection of the revenue ou shipboard and the selzure and confiscation of al vessels found affoat owned wholly or in part by citizens of second States.

The army correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette explains their defeat at Manassas as follows:

The numerous batteries, the unexpected-iy superior force and desperate defense of the enemy, and our deficiency of artiflery and cavalry, and want of competent commanders, were the chief causes of our de

diusiness Motices.

MONSI LOAMED .- Ladies or gentlemen equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, lete, etc., can be accommodated by applying at the Exchange office, 456 Market attect, h tween Third and Fourth, north side, five a sets above Fourth. Tickets in the Stelly College and Mavena-plan Lotterles for tale, or for war'ed to any address. Prizes caubed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable. 50

trictly confidential. A Braum nepal dif JUST THE THING .- Our attention was called this morning to a friend of ours who, a few months ago, was sickly, feeble and debilitated-now he is healthy, strong and robust. This great change was produced by taking McLean's CELEBRATED STRENGTHENING CORDIAL. It is a real ELIXIN OF LIFE.

We advise every reader who may be sickly and debilitated, and all who are well and wish to keep so, try it .- [Evening Mirror. jul5 dliu

To Cash Buvers .- lu conforming to the enstom of the times, Martin & Crumbangh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for cash at a very heavy reduction. Their stock of Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock is one of the largest in the city, emiracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings Sheerings, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens, Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods, Gloves and Hosiery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cash buyers. july1

FURNITURE.-Wharton & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of abinet furniture of every description at wholesale and retail, chesp for cash. Their mode is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the Non. 502 and 504, Marketatreet, between Second

and Third. TO THE LADIES-FRESH IMPORTATION OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. - I would espectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than at any previous season,

consisting in part of Broche barege Angiais, printed linen awns, embroidered mozambique, plain feulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black gauze de iaine, broche barege, erape barege, all colors; embroidered English barege, cheeked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black silks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and checked French poplins, organdies and jaconets, parasois, lace points, lace manties, black siik mantles, French chintz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nainsooks, white cambries, soft finish cambrics, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheeting, pillow linen, all widths; cottonades and heavy plantation drills, bleached cotton All of which will be sold low at

G. B. TABB'S. m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market ata. HAMME AND DEPOS OF DEPOS OF THE PERSON OF WANTED,

WANT 10 No. 1 BAKERS at Nashville. Goo wages, and expences paid on arrival. j. M. McGRE, isolds No. 5 College st., Nashville, Cena. LOUIS JEFFERSON, (Formerly in the Store of R L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary, Sonthwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets

LOUISVILLE, KY. Having recently purchased from Dr John Sargent his Stock and Fixtures, and having made larve additions thereto in the shape Cigas. Tobacco, Pure I quors, &c., &c., I am now prepared to respond to the wards of all woo may favor me with a coil.

Physicians' Prescriptions arrefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

HAVING sold my stock of Drugs, Medicines Haze. In Mr. Louis Jefferson, I lake area pleasure recommending blin to like patronage my friends, as they will find lim to be an exactioned Apothecary.

NOTICE! MR. HITE B. HENBY is a partner in our firm from this date. S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 622 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel, 1930 d3

COLTS PISTOLS. One or two pairs of Colt's
Army and Navy Revolvers
can be had a' a reasonable
price by applying at the
Courier office Counsing-room.

HARRIS HOUSE

(GENERAL STAGE OFFICE) · LEBANON, KY. We learn from persons whiting behanor that this very popular House is conducted in in a superior style (with undersate charges). Persons visiting Lebanon withing to travel by stage or private conveyance, will find it to their interest to step at this House. A free omalbasis run from the Railroad bepost to the Hotel, We would advise all to give Mrs. HARRIS a Irosl. 15:20 d2.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS Three Thread and Bicached before Embroidered! LARGE AND SPLENDID Assortment of choice ratterns of our own LATE IMPORTATIONS

AT IMPORTERS' PRICES, FOR CASH! HITE & SMALL,

Main street, between Third and Fourth, jy30 three doors west of Bank of Louisville. WANTED. A Good cook, washer and ironer for a small family. Apply at this office. jy29 dtf

TEACHER WANTED, POR an Academy in the interior of Kensuch. A Southern lady, canable of teaching French. Address G., box 868, Louisville Post-office, jy-27 dif. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, July 25th, 1881. 5

EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office nntil 12 o'clock FRIDAY, the 2d day of Angust, 1861, for making earth fill and covering same with broken stone, between the Engine Ilouss and river shore, and also for Madamizing the roadleading up the hill to the Reservor. Plans and specifications for doing the work can be seen in the Engineer's office.

Terms of payment will be made known on application to job dtd President Lonisville Water Co.

Office of the Adams Express Co., LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

EXPRESS DESPATCHES

NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, AND NEW OR-LEANS, AT 9 A. M.

BARDSTOWN AND ELIZABETHTOWN, AT 5 P. M. S. A. JONES, Agent. PROCLAMATION.

A LL persons restiling within the city limit A owning or having does in their possessior, are hereby notified to connect them within their presentation of \$20 fer refusing or neglecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper amborities are also required to desiror all dogs running artary during the above priod. Mayor's Office, July 18, 1861.

Special Notices.

Beautifully Clear! Pure and White! WHAT?

Any face after t' e use of the Magnelia Bulm, no siler low unsightly it was before Price50 cents per hottle. Sold everywhere, WM. E. HAGAN & CG., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. Secadvertisement. jrl0 deod&weow3 f . B. CLIFFARD, (Late Boxen & Co.)

(GEO, T. CRUMP,

CLIFFORD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

226 West Main Street. LOUISVILLE, KY. A PYRAMID OF FACTS! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE!

Itis pure, poisoniess, instan'ancous, imparts a perf ct black.
or a magnificent brown, in the
space of ten minutes; is odorless, does not slain the skin, and has never been known

Christadoro's Excelling Mair Dye. Manufactured by J. Ch. No. 6 As-or House, New York, Son - Tobere, and appliedby all Hair Dresser WAR. STEE'S SALLERY,

AMBROTYPEA PHOTOGRAPHS. EVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZZ PHOTO. GRAPHS 475

SEE THE LABEL On the Top of each Bottle of Heimstreet's Inimitable

HAIR RESTORATIVE. Has the Signatures of the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & CO.

► Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be councerfeit d. It is, a its name haldcases, entirely "INM TABLE" as for its power to restore the Hair on hald heads, and the color of youth, no matter how grey it may be, it concerned. USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREETS.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the heapest. 22" See the following testimony:

W. R. MERWIN, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Helmstreet's Hair Restorative. rative.

Dank Sta:—The Meddelnes you introduced in our city last winter are all having a targe sale, as which in every case satisfaction. Mr. James He derson done of our first citizens' sava, that "he has all of the Hair Dyes and Restoralives of relative to the harden and the same of relative to the same of the latin the latin

, but has never used an article equal to Heim et a Inimitathe Hair Restoration. That it is passes any preparation that he has ever tries Restoring the Hair of the baid and grey to in shall invitance and heavity. Invariance and heauty." W. E. Hagan & v. N. K. that they have the chemest and it is stated in our market, and that it is stated in in every case.

Respectfully yours.

J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druzpist. It is an equaled for produ A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.

W. E. HAGAY & CO., THERE IS NO USE INNRODUCING TESTIMONIALS, Altho' we have very many of them,

MAGNOLIA BALM: r when the Face is covered with unsightly Piros or lifet hes, the sufferer cares only to be distributed to be distributed to the distributed of the control THE MAGNOLIA BALM WILL CURE

THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES
IN A SIMILE WEEK.
It is so sufe a remedy that the contents of a bot-insidel be deank without harm. Physicians look dish wonder upon its sneedy cores, for it has here-offere been thought absolutely necessary to use report house of bad or acreary to core immediate, but the Mussian & Bow contains neither. It is no most classification for a purple for sale nawhere, and may be a defined of all our Apolacities and Fancy Goods Deaders.

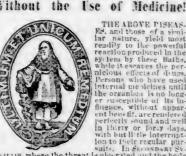
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle, B Trice Pitty Centa a Bottle.

W. N. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
Bold in Louisville
FrayMond & TYLER
WILSON, PETER & CO.,
ivid deed a weed where.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS! And Old Mercurial Diseases, Scrofnia, Uteer and Humors, Impurity of the Blood, Ve

tism, &c., &c., entirely Removed by Mean of a new Mediculal Funitation Buth. Without the I'se of Medicine!

nercal Infection, Skin Diseases, Rheuma



lon to feely regular purity. In Science 2014. In Science

One department of our Dissensary is specially devoted to the treatment of the Diseases of Females Three fourths of the mortality among American women is esneed by Lucorrhea or "Whites," So xual Weakness, Painful and Suppressed Mensituation, Nervous and General Debility, Hypochondria or Low Spirits, and Diseases of the Womb, reclected from a false delicacy. Those officied with the above, or any other diseases, are respectfully invited to consult us. Irre of charme, either personally or by letter, and no case will be taken under Irea ment unless we are satisfied it may be carred, or at least streathy refleved.

Die Galen's Preventive—A new article for either sex, arranged apon physiolectual and chemical priciples, by which the number of offspring may be limited or increased at pleasure. Its use being in accordance with natural laws, requires the vibilation of no principle of health or morality. Full directions accompany it relso, a wore by the laventor, entitled "The Physiclogy of Generation, or the Secret of Limit Ing or Increasing the Offspring at Will," Illustrated by eight beautiful cuts, explaining the principles upon which it acts, and containing all that is known on the subject. The Preventive, together with the directions and book, will be sent under rasil through the post, or may be had at the office. This article is infulible, and warranted by never field. Price Five Dollars.

Apply to or address

GaleNYS HEAD DISPENSARY.

Lonisyllie, My. **Emportant to Females!**

Office-No. 314 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson. University of Louisville---Law Department.

SIXTEENTH SESSION. HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D. refessor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Com-mercial Law. HON, WM. F. BULLOCK,

Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law. HORATIO F. SIMRALL, ESQ., dessor of the History and of the Science Caw, including Pleading Evidence, and International Law.

The sixteenth Session of the School will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.

Instruction will be given by lectures, &c.

A Moot Court will sit twice in each week.

Students of the Law Department of the University are, by a provision of its Charter, satisfied to attend the Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, in the Me ical Department, without charge.

Stude is when shall have allended two full Couries of Instruction in this University, or one in some other behood and one in this or have practiced the Profession one year, and allended one Course of Lectures here, and have passed a satisfactory examination, will be entitled, apon the recommendation of the Faculty, to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Diploma is a ficense to princtice Late.

The feel is \$20 to each Professor, and the Matrien-Practice Law.
The fee is \$20 to each Professor, and the Matrien-lation fee 5.
Communications should be addressed to Profess-or Pirtle, at Louisville, Ky,
President of the University of Louisville,
jy9 dlaw4w&w2m

DRAYO & SON desters in COAL. Third street, below Maius and Market, have on hand a good supply of Pirisburg and Yoaghlogheny Coal, which they are prepared to farmish in large quantities or by, to load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They by to load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They have a particular attention to their superior Coal.—

August Election.

FOR T. E LEGISLATURE. FOR CLERK OLDHAM COUNTY COURS W. G. TAYLOZ is a candidate for Clerk c the Oldham County Court, at the August elec-mill dawte

Office of Adams' Express Comp's

SOUTHERN

CILOSES DAILY AT THE GUNTER'S Book Store,

FINE WOOLEN Kentucky Jeans MILLS (which is now being worn a extensively in the South an

aplodlyžwiy 2dpst President's Office Louisville and Frankfort Railroad,

COAL. COAL. This under mel keep constantly on hand a cocice to of PHTTSBURGH COAL together with all other dinds capt in the market, to which they would invite the attention of nagers. Having adding experience in the business, we feel confidence in the company of the compan

RANAWAY

DR. J. WILSON. E Dr. W. respectfully announces to the chilzens of Louisville and its vicinity, that he is practicing the above profession in all its various branches and siries attention, to merit their future trisia, by silica alteration, to merit their fairre patronage.

Dr. W. having long experience in the northwest of the United States, in the freetment of all dis-ages to which they are subject, feels confident of the United States, in the treatment of all diseases to which they are subject, feels confident of ving satisfaction to all who may favor him with a

If the understand having the entire control of ... James F. Clarkson's laterest in this establishment, will come the same for the reception of visit or each but of June, with a rounise to keep a plait and substantial Kentucky Rotel, Including all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicita paironage

TERMS OF BOARD. Boar ! per day week. P. CLARESON.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MONDAY, JULY 29TH,

Also-One whole stock of WHIFE GOOD. CES, HOSTERY, GLOVES, &c., will be sold by Catl and secure bargains.

weeks. S. BARKER & CO jy28 dtf OFFICE AMERICAN LETTER EXPRESS CO.,

5 cents. When going over 300 miles from Nashvillo, Te Por double Letters-Founce and under we going under 500 miles from Nashville, Tenn. enls.
When going over 500 miles from Nashville, Te 33 cents.

Mails close daily at 5% o'clock A. M., and accompanied by a special messenger.

N. B.—Persons only de cf this city she fill enc their letter together with the money in another velope, and the whole addressed to the Coms at Louiville. H. W. PITKIN WM. L. P. WIARD BENJ. F.

TURNIP SEED. WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Purple or Red Large White Globe, Large White Wor Purple Top Rata Baya, and White Turnle growth of Isil. PITKIN, WIAKD & C.

WHEAT PANS. VIE celebrated Climax Fan-Choffer and

DRURY W. POOR Proprie PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

VYILLIAM REYNOLDS
VY doing business so Liver
name and style of Wiff, RH
this day dissolved partner

LOUISVILLE, JULY 22, 1861.

S. A. JONES, Agent. RENTUCKY JEANS

sh an article of superior quality, which I when FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL. REA good supply of Negro Jeans and Lineay on and. L. RICHARDSON.

LOUISVILLE, July 5, 184.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LOUISVILLE
AND FRANKFORT RALEROAD COSPANY
are he so you had bear the resultar as tall election
for Directors will be held at this office on Wednesday, Inc. 184 July, 1881.

EDW. D. HOBUS, Prest.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Call. Advice, Horse and Calle Medicine. Linimate, Gintments, &c. may be had at his Dipensor, at HENNY DUNCAN'S LIVERY STABLE, I'aket sirect between such and Seventh.

Operations at Multy performed. mailed m GRAYSON SPRINGS. KY.

317 FOURTH STREET.

WE WILL OFFER FOR CASH, ON

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Twenty-Five per Cent Reduction Also-20 CASES AND BALES of SHIRTING a HIEETING, at old prices. Also-150 pieces of IRISH LINENS very cheap 2-0 pieces MERRIMAC PRINTS at 19 cents

ga Those in want of DOMESTIC GOODS family use can buy them now 20 PER CENT. I than they will pay for the same goods after a

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS-G ING SOUTH. Letters must be enclosed in a U.S. stamped

PITKIN, WIARD & CO SOUTHWESTERN Seed and Agricultural Warehou 311 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, K

CIDER MILLS AND WINE PRESSE For sale by PITKIN, WIARD &

FORST HOUS RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

the Hallroad Depot, seen of change. NOTICE.

will hereafter be conducted in the name of L. REYNOLDS & 30 N.

Troops Moving from St. Louis.

It will be seen by the following from the St. Louis Republican of the 29th, that large bodies of troops have been ordered to Bird's Point, including an Illinois regiment, and a regiment of Home Guards .-Why are "Home Guards" sent more than 100 miles from home? As soon as our Home Guards get their uniforms, we suppose King Lincoln will send them to the wars, 100. It will also be seen that the 3 months volunteers refuse to enlist, and Home Guards must fill the list:

All day Saturday, troops were moving in different directions through the city, and everything was excitement and activity among the military. In the morning the regiment of Zouaves, under Col. Smith, went down to lhe Arsenal, were reviewed, and returning, embarked in the steamer Des Moines, for Bird's Point. The vessel left the Keokuk wharf-boat, with her load,

during the evening.

The 18th Hilinois regiment arrived on the North Missouri road just at dark and marched to the Arseual. They were under orders to leave at an early hour on Sunday morning for Bird's Point, no time for rest being given, as an attack is imme-diately expected there. The 2d regiment of Ilume Guards were ordered to appear at the Arsenal Sunday morning, and it is expected they will also be sent down the river. The most serious apprehensions of an attack by the Sonthern forces on Bird's Point are entertained, and reinforcements

will be furnished as rapidly as possibly.

From present appearances, but few of the three months volunteers, whose time has expired, will re-enlist for the war,

ESCAPE OF TWENTY-NINE PRISONER FROM THE ST. LOUIS JAIL.-We learn from the St. Louis papers that on Sunday last the prisoners confined in the county fail made their escape. The deputy jailer was going his rounds, removing the buckets from the cells, and when he reached the ast one, in which was confined Ulysses Harrison, a murderer, Aleck MeBride and Eryan Malone, two equally desperate characters, he was attacked, knocked down, gagged, and locked in the celi. These men then got the keys and opened all the cells. Thirty-one prisoners escaped, but two were ferwards caught. Among the fugitives erc. Michael Lvon, charged with murder; John Dugan, murder; Hugh McDonald, alias Doc. Riley, robbery: Michael Kennedy, wife poisoning and bigamy.

MORE PROPHECIES FULFILLED. - A squad of captured New York Zouaves, on reaching Richmond the other day, were heard to declare that of all the hopes, praises, and prophecies, held up to them by their leaders, the cry that they should be "iu Richmond in July" was the only one fulfilled. They also freely add, that it they had read the prophecy right, they would not have made the trip-i! was "a hard road to travel" in July. The Washington Ster, a Hessian organ, made this prophecy which was literally fulfilled. Their "traps," guns and all were thrown away:

Among the volunteers already here there Among the volunteers already here there are not a few with company baggage as heavy and unwiedly as half a regiment's baggage should be. The chance- are live to one that it they move on to Richmond so encumbered, three-tonriths of their traps will necessarily have to be burned or threen away ere than have proceeded trenty-time, the transition by Padrait matronolis. five miles from the Federal metropolis.

There are men so void of philos ophy as to say that the mere fact of tiring onto Fort Sumter, was the cause of the war between the North and the South. They annot look behind that point and see the long line of events which transpired for years previous, all culminating in the attack on the Fort and making it perfectly titlable. From a certain position the condemu an action without examining the causes which led to the result. With as much reason they could coudemn the battle of Lexington and the firing upon the British soldiers, without the examination of previous acts which led to the Revolu-

There are men in the North who denounce the sectional President and the Abolition party as the eause of the war; there are men here, born upon the soil, who say that the South is the aggressor that the South first gave cause of and in augurated the war. We would like to exchange our Southern enemies for our Northern friends.

A man was threatened with being knocked down as a Secessiouist in New York yesterday for quoting the following sentence from the Declaration of Indepen-

"To secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their ust powers from the consent of the gov-erned."

A correspondent says that the reasou Gen. Woel is not called to active service is that the Cabinet has two or three Presidential aspirants, who don't want a great soldier who has already been spoken of by the people for President In their way.

The Lincoln organs will have enough to do to chronicle the desertions from the Federal forces, without troubling themselves about those from the Southern

The organs of Lincoln made a fu rious blow previous to the battle of Ma nassas, but that terrible event damaged their windplyes.

Mr. LINCOLN, in accepting the services of foreign army officers, makes a public advertisement of the Inferiority of

In the heat of the battle at Bull Run. the stone bridge became the bridge of

Recent intelligence informs us that the Hon. Aifred Ely, of New York, was on hls way to the Southern Congress.

Look out for the National Tax-Collectors, ve unconditional Union men!

Two men were arrested in Memphis,

charged with being spies.

AN IMMENSE WAGON-LOAD THEFT .- The Washington correspondent of the New

York Times says:

I have heard of a wagon contract which it is to be hoped will be overhauled by Mr. Van Wyck's committee. I understand that a mauufacturer in Brooklyn, New York, sent an agent here some time ago with a preposition to sell several hundred wagons to Government. He was introduced by a Senator to the proper officer in the War Department, from whom he learned that the Government, had no need of wagons. the Government had no need of wagonsthe Government had no need of wagons-that it would rely on steamboats and rail-loads, and thus dispense with the old-fash-ioned modes of transportation. The poor fellow went home with a flea in his car, and fellow went home with a flea in his car, and the manufacturer made up his mind to the sad conclusion that he had on hand a quantity of wares which would have to wait for a market until the revival of business after the termination of the war. But he was soon aroused from his melancholy mood by the arrival trem Washington of contractors for the War Department, who were ready to purchase all his wagons, and a ready to purchase all his wagons, and a good many mere than he could furnish. I understood that these lucky favorites re-

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Increased Taxation-Peace Propo-

[Stecial to the Cincinnati Commercial]

Washington, July 29. The House, after much squabbling passed the Direct Tax bill, adding three per cent, income tax, and five cents per callon for distilled and two cents for ter mented liquors. The income tax is on all salaries, profits, interest, &c., over six hundred dollars per annum. All Democrats and Southern Americans voted against the bill, which passed by the small majority of sarguteen. anjority of seventeen.

Cox's Peace Proposition in the House to-

day is the most damaging thing he could possibly have devised for his own Political Record. Just on the heels of the repulse before Manassas, the politician who prates of a peace commission of defunct Presi-lents to meet the Confederate Rebels in conneil and tinker at further amendments

to the Constitution, stultifies himself and insults the army and the people.

Cox's demand for the previous question on his resolution, met with a perfect thunder of no, and his demand for yeas and nays, received forty-two out of one hundred and twenty-seven votes. The following vestern manufers voted avec Cox Wobb. western members voted ave: Cox, Webb, Morris, Nugent, Paudleton, Vallandigham, and White, Obio; Cravens, Holman, Lane and Voorbees, Indiana; Logan, Richardson nd Robinseu, Illinois.

Astounding Negligence at Washington—The Rebels Moving Toward Harpers Ferry—Harney and Wool to be Ordered into Active Service -Congressional Candidates for the

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette." Washington, July 29, 1861. The Senate adopted an amendment to-day to the Taxation bill, increasing the present tariff on taxed articles ten per cent., and the present free list ten p.r cent., thus making the bill almost prohibitory. There is great objection to the bill as thus amended, although but seven Senaters voted

The Senate likewise agreed to a tax on raw, white and clayed sugar of two cents per pound, and colored sugar and candles six cents per pound; molasses five cents per gallon; on tea fifteen cents per pound, and colored sugar and context per pound,

and coffee four cents.

Astounding revelations of the number and daring of the Secessionists in the employ of the Government have been made to-day hefore Mr. Potter's special committee. It was in evidence that a majority of the employees in the Arseual are Secus-Reliable information has been received

that the Rebels are not advancing on Washington, but moving towards liarper's Fer-Generals Haruey and Wool are to be ordered here into active service. Major-Gen-eral McCiellan is making great reforms

The Navy Department is most active in ts exertions to render the blockade effective before the cotton crop comes in. To that cud, twenty elipper ships have been

Messrs. Richardson and McClernand have been recommended by the Illinois delegation for the position of Brigadier-

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Project of the Rebels for Capturing Washington-Lee to Aronse Balti-more-Beauregard to Engage Me-Clellan and Henningsen to Dislodge Rosecrans-Cry For Peace. [Special to the N.Y. Times]

Washington, July 25. In these exciting times, when so many runtors, having only an inaginary founda-tion, are gaining currency, it is bad policy oadd to their number, but I will be pardoned for communicating a project which a military officer of high rank has just as-sured me is now cutertained by the Rebels for gaining possession of the Capital. The recent success of the Confederate forces

at Manassas has determined their leaders to adopt another plue of campaign. They think it useless now to defend Richmond, but they deem it necessary to occupy this city and Bultimore, and to accomplish that end they have not only agreed upon the following plan of operations, but they have began to put it into practice.

According to my authority, Gen. Lee. who has now, as you know, set his corps d'armee'u motion, under the pretext of ac-tacklug eur army in Western Virginia, really intends to direct his force upon the upper Potomae, which he will cross at a distance of about forty miles from Wash-ington. Once there, he will be joined by the Sc essionists, who are secretly organizing all over Maryland, and will then at ack Washington on its unfortified and deenseless side

At the same time, Beauregard will make n ntovement against McClellan, whom he will keep busy within his own lines, thus preventing his taking part in the detenses preventing his taking part in the detenses of the city. Johnston will be left to watch aud counteract Patterson's movements; a strong column will be sent against Butler from Riehmond; aud Pryor, the chevalier of the howie-keife, and Henningsen, the companion of Walker, the fillibuster, will dislodge Rosecrans from the position he occupies in Western Virgiuia. Such, ac ording to the information I have received sthe plan the Rebels have adopted.

I know the Administration expressed the opinion, the other day, that Washington cannot be taken. I know such is not their opinion to-day; and that they are momen-arily expecting the approach of Gen. Lee. I know also that a great many persons, nalnly the politicians, will bull the people iato mistaken coundence. What will be the consequence? The nation, suddenly aroused by the affair at Bull's Run, will, under these soothing assertions, to to sleep again, until awakened by a new disaster. Shail we suffer this to take place, or Shall we suffer this to take place, or shall we prepare ourselves against all contingencies of the kind? Shall we maintain our army on the same footing, allowing, lack of discipline to rule supreme, soldlers to leave their eamps for the indulgencies of cities, regiments to remain disorganized, the city unfortied, soldiers commanded by lawyers and merchants, officers in peace, civilians in war? Shall we continue to have no camps in which our soldiers may be inured to the which our soldiers may be inured to the fatigue of a loug march, uo schools to instruct them in the tactics of war, and in the evolutions indispensable to the success of a campaign? to evolutious by battalions, regiments and divisions?

If the state of things in which we have lived hitherto, is going to last, permit a man who knows what armies are, and what they must be, what the defenses of a country must consist of, what are the require-ments and eventualities of war, to tell you that there is no use for you to send any more upon to Washington. The best thing we can do is to make peace with the South, and as honorable a peace as we can.

[Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.] From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 28. An extra train coming up from St. Louis with soldiers and equipments, last night was thrown off the track at Loures Creek about sixteen miles from here, by a cow and the engineer and Mr. D. Grummond and the engineer and Mr. D. Grummond, and a fireman named Satlon, were injured. The former seriously bruised, and the latter had his leg broken in several places, no others received any injuries. Col. Stephenson has sent a boat to bring up the soldlers.

Part of the expedition which left here for Mount Pleasaut a few days ago, under Col. Muligan, of the Chleago Irish Brigade, returned this afternoon with two secession captains named Miller and Christ, whom, together with twenty or twenty-five others they had taken after a short others they had taken after a short skirmish, with a party of Secessionists at Hickory Hill, and nobody was hurt.

GES. Wool's LETTER.—Gen. Wool has written a letter to the "Union Defense Committee," revealing the nature of the slights and insults he has received from the War Department and from the Adminletration generally, which puts a worse look upon the matter than the public could have conceived. It appears that inexpericneed, incompetent, and we may say irresponsible civilians of the Republican stripe have been appointed to perform the dutles which belonged to his stail. If the Administration has no answer to this letter, it must stand fearfully disgraced in the eyes of the whole Agradeen while. It appears ceived from the Government thirty dollars of the whole American pub ic. It appears per vagon more than the manufactures efferation with them for. The parties who are to reap this rich harvest are well known here.

Y. Day Book.

WAR ITEMS.

HEROISM OF GEN. BEE. The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury speaks as follows of this gallant

The name of the officer deserves a place in the highest viche of fare. He displayed do no a gallantry that scarcely has a parallel in history. The brunt of the morning's battle was sustained by his command until past two o'clock. Overwhelmed by su-perior numbers and compelled to yield beforce a lire that swep! everything before it, General Bee rode up and down his lines, encouraging his troops by everything that was dear to them, to stand up and repel the tide which threatened them with de-struction. At last his own Prigade dwindled to a mere handful, with every field officer killed or disabled. He rode up to Gev. Jackson and said: "General, they are bening us back."

The reply was, "Sir, we'll give them the bayonet."

Gen. Bee immediately rallied the remand of his brigade, and his last words to them were, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall. Let us determine to die here, and we will conquer. Follow me.!"

His men obeyed the call, and at the head of his column, the very moment when the battle was turning in our favor, he fell, mortalry wounded. Gen. Beauregard was heard to say he had never seen such gallantry. He never murranced at his suffering, but seemed to be consoled by the reflection that he was doing his duty.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Prom the New York Tribune 18th 1 It is believed that the army can be in Rich

ut in fire days if it do not turry at Ma. isses. No apprehension is entertained from the matteries at Minussas Janetion. The nine it pendeless, with the James projectiles, with range of four noises, would soon dismount or silence the light metal of their batteries. The spirit of the troops who are ince to Richmond is most exultant. nthusiasia broke out, on their march, in mational airs, floating in full strains upon the tempered air of a July day, cooled by the Northern winds and rains of the last week. "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie." "Am Rucin," and the "Marsellaise," mingled in the chorus of the racers who strike for freedom at the capital of "Fishmand. Exfreedom at the capital of Richmord. Every body here is buoyant and jeyful.

ORIFFIN AND RICKETTS BATTERIES, The enemy's batteries on the right were twice silenced by Griffin and Rickett's companies of light arrelilery of the U.S. army, and Barnside's Rhode Island batte ries. Griffia and Rickett's companies ad-canced under a raking tire to the right of a irge work of the Confederales. Capt Ricketts received a mortal wound, and Lieut. Douglas Ramsev's (son of Com. Ramsey, U.S. N., of Washington, head was carried away with a rifle shot. Lieut, Ames, of his battery was wounded in the large in the gorly wort of the attend

the leg, in the early part of the attack, ut justend of retiring to the rear, mountbut instead of retiring to the rear, mointed a caisson and rede throughout the contest, until exhausted with loss of blood.—Licuts. Kensel Hazlett, Hasbrouck and Reed miraculously escaped with their lives, but several of them had their horses shot dead under them.

INTERESTING INCIDENT. One of the most Interesting jucidents of the battle is presented in the case of Willie P. Mangum, jr., son of ex-Senator Mangum, of North Carolina. This young man was attached to Col. Fisher's regiment, I believe, and owes the preservation of his life to a copy of the Bible presented him by his sister. He had the good book in his left coat pocket. It was struck by a ball near the edge, but the book changed the direction of the bullet, and it glanced off, inflicting a severe, but not daugerous flesh wound. The book was saturated with blond, but the advice written on the fly leaf by the sister who give it, was perfectly legitle. It read thus: "To my brother. He will read a portion of this blessed word every day, and remember his sister.'

A Sey - About down on the morning of Menday last, a spy was arrested attempting to enter our lines at Yorktown. The fellow, baying blackened his face and hands after the most approved negro minstrel style, and adopted the customary habili-ments of this melodions class, had already ments of this helodious class, had already succeeded in passing unsuspected two of our pickets, when the third sentry, having, perhaps, a keener perception of the peen-liarities of the genuine, took the bogns Afsical in the control of the penning the sentre of the genuine, took the bogns Afsical in the control of the genuine, took the bogns Afsical in the control of the genuine, took the bogns are the control of the genuine of the genuin

can In custody.

The application of sorp and water quick restored the adventurer to his native ue, and his ablutions completed, he stood outcome a Yankee in all his native vilhiny .- Richmord Examiner, July 25,

THE HOWIE KNIVES. Another saldler who was in the fight, and near the Zonaves, says the Arkinsas regiment literally on the "pet lambs" to pleces. Some of them had their heads en-tirely severed from their bodies, and others had their skulls eleft from the top down to the neck, laying them wide open and ex-posing to view the blood and brains. From the clothing of one was taken a beautiful gold medalion, containing the likeness of a female of rare beauty; also a \$2 Massachusetts note, a \$1 Maine note, and several other articles of trilling value.

SAFETY OF CAPTAIN DE LAGNEL. The friends of the brave Capt. J. A. DE Lagner, in this city, have received posi-tive information of his escape from the enemy and of his safety and convalescence. He managed, though desperately wounded, to crawl out of sight of the Hessiaus and hide himself in the woods, where he remained until favorable circumstances aided his escape to the house of a frierd. He has been most kindly treated, and is now convalescent. At the earliest opportunity he will be brought home to his rejoicing friends.—[Petersburg Express.

Norfolk, July 24 .- I have to chronield another very disreputable and serious affray which took place in our city yesterday afternoon, between Lieut. J. K. Adams, of the Mobile (Ala.) Riflemen, and a man by the uame of Claiborue Hughs, who after knocking Lieut. Adams down—it is reported by some, with a slung shot—actually jumped upon him with both feet and stamped his head until life was cutirely extinct.—[Cor. Petersburg Ex.

SAVED BY "TIME" FROM FTERNITY. Private J. W. Burgess, (of Hartford.) First Connecticut Volunteers, now in the Georgetown hospital, owes his life to the watch in his fob. A bullet went through his wrist, and would have pierced his breast had it not struck his watch and lodged in the ease, where it now is .-The watch is not now worth much as a time-keeper, but will serve Mr. Burgess as en eloquent reminder of etercity.

HORSES SHOT UNDER HIM. Captain Wm. D. Whipple, Assistant Ad-utant-General had his horse killed uuder him while passing over the field by a can-nou ball striking him full in the breast.— The horse had beeu struck twice with rife balls before he was killed by the round shot. Capt. Whipple also had a horse killed under him in an affair with Indians in New Mexico, a little more than a year since.

A COURIER SENT TO FRANCE. The Richmond Examiner learns from a reliable source, that the French Cousul in that city, Monsler Paul, despatched a courier to his Government, on the 24th inst, conveying an account of the two battles recently fought near Manassas.

GUNS PREPARED FOR WAR. All citizens of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas are earnestly requested by Capt. W. R. Hnnt, of the Ordnance Department, In an advertisement published this morn-ing, to bring their rifles to the armory on Union street, where they will be re-bored and re-rifled, and a fair price paid for them by the State.—[Memphls Appeal.

The Hartford (Conu.) Times says:
Brig. Gen. Greeley, who was so fleree for

The Hartford (Conn.) Times says: Brig. Gen. Greeley, who was so fierce for an "onward movement," and so delighted when it took place, ready or not ready, is to-day bolling over with rage. Everything is wrong. He siys: "We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers." He demands that the Cabluct shall resign. One of the prisoners brought from Manasas, who hails from Wiscousin, says that of all the representations made to him

by his officers sine: he left his home in the West, the only true one was that he would certainly be in Richmond during the month of July.—[Richmond Examiner.

To Arms! To Arms!—We saw an Arkansas volunteer, with ut a gun, on his way to the wars. When asked what he expected to do, he answered that he would go to Missouri and see the first fight, and get a "shooting iron" from a defunct Dutch-man,—[Memphis Avalanche,

The Blockade-Important Aspect-A Formidable British Warning. The following article, from the New York News of Friday last, possesses such present importance as to be sure to attract general attention. We have not seen the official communication of the Admiral, but do not doubt the reliability of the

THE BLCCKADE QUESTION.

official communication on the subject of the blockade has been made to this Government by Admiral Milue, commanding the large British fleet—now numbering thirly-five vessels of war—in the Gulf of Mexico. By what means the purport of this document has found its way to the nublic eve it is, perhaus needless to in public eye it is, perhaps, needless to inquire; the fact that it should have been suffered to see the light gives it, however, the aspect of an indirect warning addressed by the British Government to our own—When the contents of confidental State papers are revealed by these who hold them in custody, there is selden believer. The reply was, "Sir, we'll give them the in custody, there is sellent licking an abundant reason of public policy for the revelation. By suffering Admiral Milne's views, communicated to his efficient su-

revelation. By sufficing Admiral Milne's views, communicated to his official superiors, to be spread before the world, the authors of the publicity are, in fact, addressing a semi-official notice to the President and Cabinet at Washington.

The action of any Government upon a subject involving deeply the interests of a commercial people, like a blockade, must necessarily be predicated upon the information it receives from its agents who are upon the spot. The Prime Minister of Great Britain has informed us by Listenarks in Parliament that his Government would respect an efficient blockade. This was the same thing as though erament, would respect an efficient blockade. This was the same thing as though he had said that it would not respect an inefficient one. Now, what gives Admiral Milne's report its great interest is the neet that it distinctly takes the ground that the blockade is incilicient. The British commander, whose opinion is backed by the observation and reports of the commanders of his thirty-rive vessels of war, tells us with emphasis that our attempt to close the seceded ports has been characterized by a "complete absence of uniformity, order and regularity!" in short, that it is not such an act of war as the British us-

is not such an act of war as the British uation considers itself bound to respect.

The Admiral proceeds to cumulerate a number of breaches of the blockade, which have come under his notice. Though Pensicola was declared closed on the 19th of Man. "ressels freely obtained admission" secola was declared closed on the 19th of May, "ressels freely obtained admission" as late as the 20th. A bark warned off from Pensacola rm into Mobile. Twenty or thirty small vessels ran into other neighboring ports, and he fluds "numerous cases of ships, barks and brigs escaping the cruisers" in every direction. As for Charleston, "a complete floulla of small ocean traders and coasters continued to pass into the city and out again, regardless of or insensible to the presence of war ships." "St. Marks," in Florida, "an important port, is not at all cut off from maritime trade." Steamers keep up commutulication to and from Savannoh, and his captains report four other ports entirely open,

the attent to and from Savatara, and his cap-tains report four other ports entirely open, on the very day he writes. Stuce this report of the Admiral was made, there seems to be no reason for supposing that Mr. Lincoln's blockade has become any more stringent. The egress of the privateer Sunter from New Orleans, and her rumored return thither lately with the contraband cargo (50,000 ritled mus-kets) of the Breinen bank from Havana— not to speak of the Jeff. Davis, the Savannah and other privateers which have reach ed the high scas—serve as additional proofs of the irregularity and impotency of the

Federal purpose. Federal purpose.

We are, therefore, entirely prepared to see a prompt and decided attitude assumed by Great Biltain, France and Spain at an early day. The news of the Bull's Run disaster. will probably hasten this determination.— The Charleston Mercury Is, not without reason, relying upon cotton to bring about a raising of the blockade, and eventually a recognition of the second States.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 26th.] The Case of Dr. Hoge.

The congregation of Dr. Spring's Church met on Thursday to consider the resignation of Dr. Ilogo, their assistant pastor.—Rev. Dr. Krebs occupied the chair, and samuel Marsh was appointed sceretary.

Dr. Spring stated the object of the mecing, and read the following letter addressed to the Clerk of the Session: New Youx, July 17, 1861.

For some time past I have contemplated a resignation of my pastoral charge in the Brick I have only waited to discover the clear will Conscious of a radical difference between inv

Conscious of a radical difference between my sentiments and those of my people on the great Issues of the day, I yet remembered that my Master had called me to preach the Gospel as His ambassador, and not to discuss any politi-cal questions, however absorbing.

For a time I was induced by the entreatles and representations of many friends, in whose judgment and faithfulness I comide, to believe Judgment and farifficances I connide, to believe that a majority of my people were willing to place the Gospel above this national question, and errnestly desired me to continue to serve them in the Gospel.

But since it has become manifest that a part-

But since it has become manifest that a partner whose political views, though never obtrained, are opposed to their own, can no longer labor with comfort among them, I reque t the Session to obtain the consent of the congregation to a united application to the Presbytery for the dissolution of my pastoral relations.

W. J. HOGE.

The letter had been referred by the Session to this special meeting of the congre-Robert L. Shannon offered the following

Resolved. That the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hoge he accepted, and that the congregation unite with him in a request to the Presbytery of New York that the pastoral relations between himself and this people he dissolved.

The resolution was unmimously adopted, and Norman White, John A. Bryan, and Gardiner Spring, Jr., were appointed Commissioners to present it to the Presbytery.

The Position of Gen. Banks in Danger.

We have advices that the Confederate caders, flushed with their success at Bull Run, meditate an immediate attack in orce on the line of the Potomae above Washington, intending to erush out, drive back, or hold at bay Gen. Bank's column at Harper's Ferry, and march straight on Bal-timore with their main force, hoping to capture that city before it can be effectivereinforced from Washington and Philadelphia. They say they have seventeen thousand men in Baltimore secretly orgau-ized and armed to rise to ald this movement. We know this comes from a Baltimore Secessionist, who says he means to be in the fight.—[N. Y Tribune, Friday.

A BRITISH OPINION,-A letter from geutleman in high position in Washington, to a friend in this city, after characterizing the defeat of the Federals as a complete rout, says that Mr. Russell, of the Loudon Times, gives the following account of the engagement. He (Russell) says that the Confederate forces completely deceived the Federal Generals. They had thrown up works at Centreville which they never intended to use, and as soon as the army arrived they would retreat leaving bargage rived, they would retreat, leaving baggage aud provisions, &c., to Indicate a hasty re-treat. This course was pursued up to Bull's Run, when masked batteries without uumber played upon the Federal right, left, and centre.—[Baltlmore Sonth.

A MULE WITH A COLT.-The San Jose

Mereury says: Mereury says:

A mule passed through this city on Sunday morning last with a foal by her side, which, from unquestionable evidence, is the actual, legitimate, bona fide progeny of said mule. She was in company with a drove of cattle from the lower country, belonging to Major Hensley. One or two instances of the kiud are on record, but they are very rare. Henry Clay, we believe, owned a mule that brought forth a colt.—Another case occurred in Texas some years ago.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY

I have on hand and for sale, a lot of the finest OLD Wills Ky In the State, from 6 to 10 years old, made to my order by the best whisky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, cop. per-distified, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 de-grees above proof. For further information, ad-dress hox 208, Post-effice, Lenisville, Ky.; or my office, 227 Fourthstacet.

E. E. WILLIAMS.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE. One hundred three-year old Moties, Reaf Esbate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louis ville, Ky.) for NEGROES. Apply to John Burks, near this city.

JAMES B. BURKS. Mi Telegraph.

Yesterday Noon's bis patches.

Wool and Harney to go

GEN. BANKS'S FORCE

Washington Not to be Attacked,

Strange Shell and Cartridges.

Washington, July 20.—The Postoffice Department has issued the following: "Postmasters will take notice that all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regiment in the service, and directed to them at points where they have been stationed, may be forwarded whenever practicable to any point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon for forwarding.

[Special to the New York Tribune.] A squad of Captain Chamberlin's com-pany of cavalry captured two rebels last evening. Out of tals sprung a report that Lieutenant Tompkins captured 29 rebels

last night.
The Illinois delegation have recommend-The Illinois delegation have recommended the following for Brigadier-Generals: Messrs. McClernand and Richardson of the Ilouse, Gen. J. S. Prentiss, whose appointment has been determined upon, Col. W. H. Wallace, John Palmer Rose and Captain Grant. It is believed that the names of McClernand and Grant will be sent in at an early day.

an early day.

The Sanitary Commissioners passed a series of resolutions to day to the effect that the first sanitary law lu camp is nilitary discipline, and the first element of military discipline is good officers. It is believed the direct tax bill, which

than au income tax.

The Senate was obliged to adjourn in consequence of the absence of Republican Senators.

The public business is nearly all fin

reinforced by double the number of three menth.' men who have left him is without foundation.

to be entrusted with almost plenary powers, substantially those of Communider-in-Chief within his own division.

thillde to pay a visit to Washington, and while there to make the White House their

[Special to the World.] Advices received here to-day from source not proper to mentiou says that the Robels are not contemplating an advance ou Washington, but are moving toward Harper's Ferry. It is believed in military circles that both Gen. Wool and Geu. Har ney will be promptly placed in command of columns in the Grand Army being now

so rapidly assembled here.

It is stated that cartridges found on the battle field at Bull's Run had marbles in them instead of balls, and that some of the shells were filled with clay. [From the New York World,]

The fellowing officers have been designated as a portion of the stall of Maj, Gen. McClelan: Major Williams, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. S. Vanoliet, Assistant Quartermaster General; Capt. H. T. Clark, Assistant Commissary General; W. E. Bery, Chief of Artillery

F. Barry, Chief of Artillery.
Nothing has been received from the War
Department to justify the report that Gen.
Banks has evacuated Harper Ferry. He received no such orders, but on the contrary is instructed to hold the positiou, which is a

strong one. Geu. Johnston with his army when last heard from was on his way to Winchester. Whether he intends to move his column

towards Harper's Ferry and give battle is uot known.
Such was the impression under the bellef that our forces there had been much weakened by the withdrawal of the three months' men. The Government is pre-

pared for this. treat in a state of insubordination which reached is climax in open revolt on Saturday last. Acting Brig, McCune ordered out one of his regiments, and by bold and energetic action succeeded in suppressing the insurrection and disarming the whole regi-

Niue of Ellsworth's Fire Zonaves attempted to desert to day but were eaugh in the act and lodged in iail. Capt. Waller, of Middletown, Ct., one of the aids of Gen. Tyler, and Lleut. Gordon, of Co. B, 2ud U. S. cavalry, aid to Col. Keyes, are missing.

British Sentiment.

ican press.

The Leader newspaper, Government organ, advocates the Government sending an additional number troops to Canada before

CARTER & BUCHANAN, DEALIRS IN Garden and Grass Seeds,

And Mannfacturers Agricultural Implements, LOUISVILLE, KV.

CONSUMERS of Richardson, s Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the senuine goods should see the the articles they purchase are as the full name of the firm,

large quantities of inferior and defective lineas are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RIUHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus indicted on the American concumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profusible, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. Butlocke & J. B. Lecke, s10 dig Agents, 34 Reade street, New York.

BRITISH SENTIMENT CHANGING

Canada Wants More Troops

Congress to Adjourn this Week.

into the Grand Army.

MOVING OF HARPER'S FERRY,

PIRE ZOUNTES MUTINY!

From Washington.

J. A. KARSON, First Assistant P. M. Gen."

passed the House to-day was fail in the Senate. That body is not likely to go further

It is generally conceded that the two Houses will not be kept together after this

ished.
The statement that Gen. Banks has been

According to an officer who left him yes-terday the whole force is only from 10,000 to 12,000.

It is understood that Gen. McClellau is

The Assistant Secretary of State has gone to New York as a special messenger from the President and Governor Seward, to invite Prince Napoleon and the Princess Cle

home.

The Fire Zouaves have been since the re

TORONTO, July 29.—The Globe newspa-per, which has heretofore strongly sympa-thized with the North, in an article to-day on American affairs, says the sympathles of the British people, which were at first un-mistakeably with the North, are fast be-coming alienated by the uncalled-for asanlts and misrepresentations of the Amer-

winter. River and Weather. CINCINNATI, July 30.—River fallen 8 Inches—uow 7½ feet in she channel. Very heavy rain siuce 8 A. M. Tharmometer 75.

RICHARDSON'S DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

the full name of the arm,

J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden
As a guarantee of the coundness and durability f
the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as
large quantities of inferior and defective Linens

Musselman & Son. TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS, THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND THE RIVER, LOUISVILLE, MY.,

NATIONAL HOTEL,



T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,

LOUISVILLE, KY. IMIE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF a true city, convenient to the Reproad, Telegrap and Express Offices, the Banks, Post-Office, and places of annuement, and within one Square of the principal S'e ambout Landing.

The House has been the output renovated and resitted for the Summer business, and is in hetter condition now than it was ever before, and to the traveling comments, and persons white the city for business or pleasure, offers every inducement for patronage. Paicks TOE LITTHE TIMES,

TERMS, \$150 PER DAY.

OF LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE!3

497 MAIN STREET. BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH. THIRD DOOR ABOVE NATIONAL HOTEL.

Miscellaneous.

STABLISHED

KENTUCKY PREMIUM SALT RIVER

BOURBON

ADDRESS

DR. HALL'S

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Des Veneriens, Paris,
Wherethose afflieted with an
form of Private Disease can re

ostage stamp.
Patients fiving at a distance can be cured at home by sending a description of their disease and in-

elosing a stamp.
Medicines sent to any address.
Medicines sent to any address.
25° Office No. 116 Jefferson street, between First and Second. Office open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. feb2l dawif
L HALL, M. D.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY

Chartered by the Legislature of Ken-

tucky for the treatment of all the

Diseases of the Urinary and

Genital Organs.

A MEDICAL REPORT.

Containing Thirty Pies Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Securit Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

Sent tree of postage to all parts of the country.

Reing a plain and compressions.

ÆTNA Insurance Company

Hartford, Connecticut. SUTURE OF THE SALT RIVER BOURBON CASH \$1000,000. ASSETS.

UNITED STATES STOCK AND STATE STOCK: CITY STOCK-

RAILROAD STOCKS
Hirtford a New Haven, Boston a Worcester, Conn. River)
MORTGAGE BONDS. REAL ESTACE-

82,265,175 32 LIABILITIES. CLAIMS— Unadjusted and not due......} 2184,676 64

PRATHER & SIMBALL, AGENTS. No. 416 Main street, over Wilson, Peter & Co's Conducted on the plan of the Hospital

Office of the Franklin Insurance Company, OF LOUISVILLE.

DIRECTORS.

ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary.

IF The atlention of Merchanis and Stock Traders is particularly invited to this eld-established and successful insurance Company, which continues to do a GENERAL FIRE AND MARINE IN SURANCE BUSINESS on the most liberal terms.

ville, Ky.
ANDREW GRAHAM, President.
J. A. PEYTON, Secretary DIRECTORS.

APOTHECARY'S HALL! Capitol Drug Store.

Opposite the Post-Office.

AVING the exclusive right to manufacture this celebrated Glue, I am prepared 10 fill orless without limit.

O. H. STRATTAN,
je29 dtf

connective post-Office.

MANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drug Store opposite the Postoffice. PRESCRIPTIONS

COAL. COAL PITTSBURG. PEACH ORCHARD.

Beint res of postage to all parts of the country

Beint res of postage to all parts of the country

Beint a piain and comprehensive treatise on all discusses of the Urinary and
Genital Organs, such as yithin,
Gieet, Gonorrhea, Strictures,
Dyauria, Urethritis, Diseases of the Kineya and Binduer,
Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the secret infamilies of youth and and wood; pointing out both sexes the secret infamilies of youth and and wood; pointing out both sexes the secret infamilies of youth and and wood; pointing out both sexes the secret infamilies of youth and and wood; pointing out both sexes the secret infamilies of youth and and wood; pointing out both sexes the secret infamilies of youth and and wood; pointing out both sexes the secret infamilies of youth and and wood of the properties, see the work had and those contexplaining marriage, who her tain doubts of their physical condition. Sento any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS, or different copies for \$1.

Those afflicted with any of the above diseases, be foreplacing themselves under the treatment of any one, should first read this invaluable book.

The Consulting Surgeon may be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., on all diseases of which the above work treats; and patients at a distance, hy sending a statement of their symptoms, can have medicluses sent to any part of the country free from damage or detection. For particulars, send for our Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms, &c. All letters promptly answered, and communications considered consideration.

DR, DEWEET'S FEMALE MONTILLY REGULATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstruction, Irregularilies, &c., and is the only reliable "Preventive of pregnancy."

Caution,—These pills should not be taken during Pasonancy, as they are sure to produce Miscaa-allow. Brieffield of the country free from damage or detection for particulars, should be directed to DR, Beth in the United States that has been recognized by j HARTFORD CITY. COAL.

J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH. PRESCRIPTION CLERES.

Gwynn's Prepared Glue.

Ground Pepper and Spices, PREPARED and sold at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post-office, mys dt! 0. H. STRATTAN, Proprietor. Compound Buckeye Pile Salve.

Villiam Garvin,
William Gry,
William Hushes,
James E, Wilder,
Samil L, Nock,
William Hushes,
James E, Wilder,
William Terry,
Geo. W. Morris,
Joseph P, Torbitt,
ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary,
Warpen and Steek Te

Description on the most liberal terms. Commercial Bank, ap2d dwt. ABRAHAM HITE, Sec'y Guthrie Insurance and Trust Co.

This Company is now organized and ready to engage in a general PIRE and MARINE INSURANCE basiness, on fiberal terms.

Office in basement of Southern rille, Ky.

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors. MPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary, opposite the Post-Office

PUT UP accurately and promptly at all hours O. H. STRATTAN, Capitol Drug Store, my6 dtf opposite the Post-office.

OF the best quality and at the lowest prices.
For sale by CRITTENDEN & GANTT.
Westelde Third st., bet, Main and Market.
my3 dtf

Corner of Main and Fourth Streets,

J. MASON & CO.,

Insurance. JANUARY 1ST, 1861.

BANK STOCKS— In New York, Hartford, Boston, St. Lonis, Philadelphia, and other places.

182,100 50 94,550 04

438,570 04

87,43 1 30

MISCELLANEOUSITEMS CASH-366,392 63

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully solleit, and will take pleasure in attending to your insu-

APRIL ist, ISSI.

At a meeting of the Stockholders held this day to elect a President and twelve Directors to serve the present year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES TRABUE, President.

Where those afflicted with any form of Private Disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure. viz: Syphilis, Gonornhea. Gleet, Etristures. Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Secondary and Constitutional Syphilis. Disease of the Kidners. &c Ey his system it is proved that the veneral complaint is as entirely under the control of medicine as is a common coid or simple fever; and, while insufficient persons are daily sending away their patients in hopelessness, and giving them up only from their own insompetency, complete and permanent carea are constantly being affected at this infirmary.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PAINTOULAR NOTICE.—Dr. It devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit, which rules both body and mind, unlitting the unfortunate in dividual for either business or society. The sad of fect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, are to weaken and itebilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfected the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of menhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of uncessing misery and respect, Such persons, especially those contemplaling marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, es Dr. H., by his new treatment, is enabled to insure a speedy and permanent care.

permanent cure.
DR. HALL'S AMERIC AN PERIODICAL PILLS—
No arricle of medicine intended for the excinsive
use of females has ever yet been introduced that
has given such universal satisfaction as the American Periodical Pills. They can be relied on in all
cases of Menstral Obstruction, Irregularities, &c.,
as a sur-and saferemedy. Priceper mail \$1 and one
postage stamp.

Capcure of 55 Big Gans-Music Muskets and Enfield Rulles-2,500 Federals Killed-150 Wug-ons, Two Carrieges, Ambulances -1,200 Overcoats-2,000 Blankets and an Immense amount of Arm Stores Captured.

A private engaged in the great battle of Manassas, a member of the 4th Alabama regiment, was in the city yesterday, and fully confirms the previous reports of the immense slanghter of the Federal troops. The capture of 56 eannon, including Sherman's battery, and killing, or taking prisoners all the men but one attached to this famous battery. He says that their dead left on the field of battle amounted to 2500, and that more than twice that number was wounded. The scene of carnage was horrible and fearful to behold, with the dead, dying, and wounded scattered for miles amid the wreck of wagons ambulances, carcasses of horses, and the equipments of the soldiers. Baggage wagons and ammunition wagons, were also taken, with about 5,000 Minle muskets, some 2,000 Enfield rlfles, and a wagon load of revolvers and other small arms. The store of provisions and rations taken, was also very large, the value of the whole to be estimated at millions of dollars.

A PLAN TO FREE THE NEGROES .- Love. joy, of Illinois, has got through Congress a resolution to the effect that if the negroes of the South run away from their musters, the soldiers have no business to interfere. The vote stood (2) to 55. The so-called Union men of Virginia, the bogus members, Carlisle, &c., tried to prevent its pas sage, but it was useless. This resolution affects the "Union men" just as much as the "Rebels," and it shows that the Administration party is evidently in earnest about wiping out "slavery," if possible .-An instructive sight it is to see a government waging a war against the property of its own citizens, even those who they them selves claim are loval !

The Rich Mountain Fight.

The Indiana volunteers engaged in the Western Virginia raid and the Rich Monntain affair, have returned home, and but precious few will ever go back. Many of them have been heard to declare that their casualities were ton times as much as represented in the dispatches, and that the Georgia boys were as brave as lions, and nothing but overwhelming numbers won the day.

The U.S. Inspectors at Cleveland continue almost daily to stop clothing, boots, shoes, dry goods, and merchandize generally, on the way from Eastern eities to merchants in Louisville. They say they are "contraband," and under this wretched plea they seem determined to put an elfectual stop to the trade of our city. And yet there are some men here who seem willing to grin and bear it.

According to the reports of the Northern press, the only division of the Grand Army that retreated in good order from the bloody field of Manassas was the brigade of Col. Miles. He checked the Rebel cavalry, covered the panic stricken masses of his own sile, and now we hear that he is to be court-martialed.

cinnatlat a meeting, the other day, censured the Lincoln Government severely for fighting the battle at Manassas on the Sab-The Lincolnites are trying to make

Some of the "business meu" of Cin

out that but few of their men were killed at Manassas. It would have been greatly more to their credit if more of their men had bit the dust than kicked it.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser and other Black Republicans are exceedingly anxious that the "traitors" John C. Breekinridge and Vallandigham should be mobbed at Washington.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says J. M. Cheuoweth, who was required to give \$5,000 bail by Judge Leavitt, on a charge of treason, had not obtained the required security up to a late hour Monday night.

Moses H. Grinnell, Charles H. Marshall, and other leading Republicans in New York, are ealling loudly for a reorganization of Lincoln's Cabinet.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says Edward Taylor, of that clty, was captured at Manassas.

The Davis Guards.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Peters-burg Express has the following in reference to the Louisville company, the Davis Guards:

Capt. Benj. M. Anderson, of the Davis Guards—the company of Kentucklans at-tached to the First Louisiana Regiment, at Camp Vincent, near Pig's Point—having resigned his commission, 1st Lieut. Robert L. Van Osten has been elected to the Captaincy; 1st Sergeant, Wm. E. Jones, has been appointed 1st Lieutenant, and 2d Sergeant, Geo. B. Appleby, 2nd Lieut. The junior 2nd Lieutenant is A. G. Dunean.

We hear it rumpered that Capit Anderson

We hear it rumored that Capt. Anderson has been appointed to a higher position, and called to a stirring field of duty in the West.

Delaware Heard From.

Dispatch to the Phlladelphia Enquirer Lewes, Del., July 26, 1861. The secessionists are very violent here just now. A number of exentsionists from Dover, calling themselves the "Peace Party," came ashore yesterday, headed by Mr. Ridgely, the Sceretary of State. Early in the day Bidgely cheered lustily for Jell. Dayls, Beauregard & Co., entreating other Davis, Beauregard & Co., entreating other of our citizens to fall in with his crew.—
They remained on shore all day, Ridgely, meantime, becoming beastly intoxi-

The citizens met and quelled the traitors for a time, but last night, after being reinforced, they again assembled on the bank of the creek, and yelled like savages for the Confederate States.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT MANAS

of the 25th says:

Col. Wade Hampton and Gen. E. H.

Smlth, who were wounded, are doing well. The list of killed and wounded in Hampton's Legion is the only official re-SAS .- A dispatch to the Charleston Conrie Hampton's Legion is the only official re-port not yet completed. There are no Yankees this side of the Potomac. The wounded are well cared for, and are sent to the towns in the vicinity. We are burying the enemy's dead and earing for the wounded. Their loss is about 890 killed, 2,000 wounded, and 1,000 taken prisoners. Ours is about 300 killed and 1,300 wounded.

day struck eight feet one luch below. low water mark, in blasting for a foundation for the new water works building. A bottle of it has been submitted for our inspection. It should be thoroughly analyzed. This is, we believe, the first time a vein of salt water has been struck in this vicinity.—[Cin. Enq.

The steamship Coatzacoalcos proceeded from Alexandria down the river at 10 A. M. to-day, on an entertainment trip by M. O. Roberts, Esq., her owner. She is to try Gen. James' celebrated rifled canon on the trip. A large company of distinguished gentlemen were aboard.—[Washington Star, 27th,

THE GREAT BATTLE! knowledge that we have thus far had the

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS:

from Manassas-The Field of the Second Battle.

[From the Bichmond Examiner, July 26.] Two trains arrived in this city vesterday vening from Manassas, bringing together ne hundred and seventy sick and wound one hundred and seventy sick and wonnded soldiers, among whom were ten or a dozen Yankees. The only thing particularly noticeable among our wounded is the frequency of wounds in the lower extremities, the feet and legs.

Many of the committee who were sent up to see after the wounded, returned in the last train yesterday evening. They represent the country for miles beyond Bull Run as thickly strewn with the nubried dead of the enemy.

Yesterday, for the first time since the last battle, the Yankees sent up a flag of truenty-live men to bury their slain, and these declined attempting the office, alleg-

these declined attempting the office, alleg-ing that the state of putrefaction in which the corpses were found to be, rendered it impossible. And there these many hundred nneared for corpses must lie fester-ing under the sun and poisoning the breeze until our Generals can find the time to have them sunk beneath the soil they came to

onquer.
The portion of the battle field perhaps more thickly strewn than any other with the Yankee dead, is said to be the locality occupied by the Rhode Island (Sprague's) battery. This battery, whose gans were even finer than the Samous Sherman's bat-tery, was planted on the top of a consider-able eminence, my which our treops had to able eminence, up which our troops had to toil in their attack. Heaps of dead men and horses now encumber the ground, where on Sunday morning lost all was life and animation and hopeful confidence.

To the right of this locality, and on the same eminence, stands a small wooden house, torn and riddled on every side by the bullets of both parties. At the time of the battle, it was occupied by a very old and bed-ridden woman and her daughter, who was also no longer womer. who was also no longer young. When the light began in their vicinity the daughter ded, leaving her mother, mable to move from her bed, in the second story, where some time during the day she was shot and killed.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 26.1 We have conversed with a very intelli-gent gentleman, who, on Monday last, rode over a considerable portion of the battle field of the previous day. The location of the scene of the fiercest strite is somewhat different from the general idea.

On the turnpike road, which, coming through Centerville, crosses Bull Run at the Stone Bridge, and at a point about a mile and a haif west of said bridge (on the opposite side from Centerville). opposite side from Centerville) a two story opposite side from Centerville) a two story stone building stands on the northern margin of the road. The turnpike is also crossed here by a road which ruos northwest to Bull Run, about two miles distant, and southwest to Manassas Junction.

The enemy, in their flanking movement, marched up Bull Run, several miles above the Stone Bridge, before crossing, and then advancing, met our troops in the vicinity of the stone building above noted. It was in this locality the battle raged for ten honrs. On the one part the Northern legions and their numerons batteries, Sherman's among them, thundered against our columns, and on the other the heroic John-ston and his gallant bands performed prod-ields of the columns.

On the hills and behind the hills in the on the fills and beaund the fills in the rear of the stone house, and in the vales and on the hills in front, on both sides of the turnpike, and on both sides of the crossroad, the battle raged and roared, receded and advanced with balency postingers. road, the battle raged and roared, receded and advanced, with Inrions pertinacity.— Two o'clock came, and happily brought reinforcements to our greatly outnumbered but undaunted soldiers. Against a great disparity of pumbers they had held the battle in even scale. Now, though still battle in even scale. battle in even scale. New, shough still to, he advises that recruiting sergeants for outnumbered, they drove their enemy over the hills and across the Eur, and took heir batteries and chased them down the cond to Centerville, and to Fairfax, and be sound Fairfax. Night closed down upon the fugitives and pursuers and stopped the languter.

The stone house above noted was, it will be seen not far from the centre of the covariable to see t outnumbered, they drove their enemy over the bills and across the Bur, and 199k their batteries and chased them down the road to Centerville, and to Fairfax, and be-yond Fairlax. Night closed down upon the fugitives and pursuers and stopped the

be seen, not far from the centre of the scene of the shifting battle, though the ground lay mainly on the east side, towards the stone Bridge. The visit of our friend on Monday morning revealed much that was horrilying. The stone building had was horrilying. The stone building had been appropriated as a hospital for the enemy's wounded. The enemy's Generals had been invited by Gen. Beauregard to send surgeons and attendants to administer to their relief. In this building were thirty-two wounded, many of them dread-inlly mangled by cannon shot. There was but a single surgeon, and he was young and apparently inefficient. Men lay on the floor with their clotted wounds still nuoor with their clotted wounds still undressed. Some had died and not been re-moved. On the roadside, a few hundred yards from the hospital, two severely

wounded Northern men who lay there, begged our informant to report their cases o their surgeon, and asked to be taken to the hospital. He did so. The surgeon said his officers had sent him uo nelp. He said his officers had sent him to help. He was there alone. The wounded then in the hospital had all been brought in, he said, by the Confederate men.

Over the hill, behind this hospital, lay a

few of our dead, who had not yet been gathered up. The slain of the enemy lay in heaps on all sides. By the highway and in the fields, heaped here and scattered there, he saw them at every inrn.

Our own hospital was on the road from the Stone House to Managers.

the Stone House to Manassas. The supply of surgeons there was excellent, and they were buslly engaged in their humane services. A number of wounded enemics who had been gathered here, were not ne-glected. Indeed, the only murmar our inrmant heard was from some of our own sufferers, who conceived that the care of the enemy interfered too much with atten-

on to themselves.

Between Stone Bridge and Centerville the scene presented is indiscribable. With-in a distance of three miles your corresondent saw seattered every article that

pondent saw scattered every article that could possibly enter into the composition of a well equipped army—blankets, shoes, havelocks, earridge boxes, caps, knapsacks, equipments, muskets, canteens by the thousands, axes, medicine chests, grape shot, percussion caps, powder boxes, and even several hundred handeulls, which were intended to be used upon their prisoners, when they got them. One of the most valuable captures was a batch of papers. Specification and was a batch of papers, specification and drawings, evidently the property of a General officer, relating to the movements of the Federal Army. Among other facts, it was stated that the attacking force would consist of fifty-three thousand, and the llst of regiments engaged was ennmera-

Scott expected to march upon our left wing, turn it with ease, get in the rear of our lettle army, and, with his overpowering forces, surround and cut us to pieces, Several letters, found upon the field and along the line of retreat, state this fact in plain words. Others, which I have read, request of distant communications after Sunday next, to mail future correspondents to Manass is or to Richmon d, as the

The same gentieman, from whom I have gathered the above details, states also that the time of several thousand of the volunteers expired on Saturday, but they were informed that they couldn't be paid off until the following Monday, and would not then be discharged, unless they participated in the forward movement of Sunday. Thus forced into the battle and defeated, it is no wonder that when they retreated they wonder that when they retreated, they went straight to Washington and demand-ed their wages, that they might return to their homes.

their homes.
Our men have not yet completed the burial of the enemy's dead, and they yet remain by scores upon the field where they fell, black, mangled, putrifying masses of what was once humanity, filting the atmosphere with stench.

It is worthy of note in this connection that many of the bodles had lying near them a pile of crackers and a cup of water, which had been left by our volunteers as sustemance until they could be removed.

advantage of our caemy in snecess as well as magnanimity. Among others captured was a color gnard of six Yankees, including a licuteraut. The fellow had lought bravely, and was finally obliged to yield to his antagonists, yet such was the courtesy with which he was treated, that with rears in his eyes heacknowledged his gratitude and his foolishness in taking up artas against these who had been his brothers. He said he deserved shooting, and would rather die than live in the part of brothers, while he was playing the part of dvantage of our caemy in specess as wel

ers, while he was playing the part of :

From Washington-Drafting for the War-Starting Developments. The thoroughly informed special correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange, of Saturday, furnishes the following intelligence about matters and things in Wash

The days of terror are again upon us. Since the disorganization of the army thonsands of soldiers throng the streets every hour of the day and night, two-thirds of them beastly intoxicated. Their appearance generally is shocking, characterized by nothing but rags and filth. But few ladies are seen upon the streets even during day, and these are invariables accoming ring day, and these are invariably accompanied by an eccort to protect them from insult and perhaps outrage.

There were more than tifty fights be

tween the soldiers yesterday and last night. Seven men were stabbed and four others shot. One man who was shot at the cor-ner of Thirteenth and D streets, last night

about twelve o'clock, is in a precarious condition, the ball, it is supposed, having entered his lnngs.

There is as yet no actual insubordination except among those who are to go home. The 8th, 69th and 96th regiments return to New York, as also do the lat 24 and 24. New York, as also do the 1st, 2d and 31 Connecticut, in a few days; the 1st, 2d and 3d New Jersey and 1st Rhode Island have already gone. The 1st and 2d Ohlo leave in a few days, as well as the 26th Pennsylvania, and perhaps many others of which I am not informed.

The order of Gen Mansfeld proposition

am not informed.

The order of Gen, Mansfield, promulgated on Wednesday, has had no effect as yet. Officers of companies are often threatened with arrest by their superiors for disobedience. Deserters leave every day, and when arrested are released with-out reprimand. The Department is alraid out reprimand. The Department is arraid to execute the laws relating to desertion upon the volunteers, but do not hesitate to punish regulars. This spirit of partiality has done almost as much to demoralize the

army as did the Ignominious ront of Sunday last.

There is evidently a very great change in the Catholic Irish who have enlisted. Many of them declare that they were induced to coolice the state. duced to enlist by the representation that their Charches had all been burned down in the South, and that all the Sisters of Charity had been turned ont of the Convents, which had been converted into bar-racks. They are amazed to find the state-ment so ntterly talse, and to learn how many of their countrymen are enlisted on

the side of the South.

Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, who was in the Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, who was in the fight on Sunday last, yesterday told one of the priests here, that he would never again take up arms against the South, that God was on their side, and that if he fought

again it would be for them.

The state of feeling at the North must The state of feeling at the North must shortly undergo a great change. Northern men will hardly allow themselves to be impressed into the army for the purpose of establishing, by force of arms, the Republican party on a military busis. Nunetenths of the soldiers now in the field are members of the Democratic party, and they harmed mound to aware them on they learned enough to cause them, on their return home, to ignore the sectional cause which they have thus far supported; but few of the three month's men will reenlist

Gen. Scott affirms that he cannot finish Gen. Scott affirms that he cannot finish the campaign without the number of men he has specified to the War Department, and has advised Secretary Cameron to have the various Governors of the States call for volunteers. If this be not responded to, he advises that recruiting sergeants for districts be appointed, and mea who have

the cowardly treatment which they r

the cowards treatment which they received from the army of the Union.

A large number of Wall street bickers and bankers are at the National and Willard's Hotels. Nothing can be learned of their intentions there is the religious of the stream of the stre and bankers are at the National and Willard's Hotels. Nothing can be learned of their intentions, though it is whispered that they desire better seenrity than treasury notes or United States bonds for any cash which they may hereafter advance, and wish to make some arrangement by which they may receive State securities for their money. The United States Treasury is empty. There is not cash enough in the vaults to pay the interest due on the 1st of Angust on paper which has already been issued by the Government. sened by the Government.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the leader of the Senate majority, and enairman of the Committee of Military Albirs, holds that there is no salvation for his party ex-cept in the trinmph of the Northern arms, and that such a success can only be attained by the raising and supporting of a large standing army to serve for at least live veare.

Fairfux Reoccupied-Dastardly Out. rages of the Hessians. Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

FAIRFAX C. H., July 22, 1861. Once more we are free. Sans Deo, after reign of terror for five days since the enemy entered, we, the citizens of this place, have been under a surveillance which w could scarcely brook; but, thanks to Almighty God, we are once more free.

Col. Terry, the gallant Texan, this morning, with a detachment of Captain Whitehead's Rangers, from Amherst, entered our village. Soon he, with his own nnerring rille, shot away the stars and stripes, (which the Lincolnites had placed upon the cupado of the Conrt House,) once the cubblem of freedom, but now a standard under which men are lighting who do not recollect. If ver they knew, the associations connected with it, and have by their acts converted it into the ensign of dishonor and degrada-

tion.
The gallant Colonel soon found the Stars The gillant Colonel soon found the Stars and Bars which the gallant South Carolinians had given to a little boy of the village, and it was raised upon the flag staff which they had creeted at their headquarters in the village, and from which had floated the banner, until the rolling of drums and the shouts of our citizens. Col. Terry was accorded the privilege and honor of driving the first nail into our flag which affixed it upon the pole they had which affixed it upon the pole they had raised, Senator Thomas the and Messrs. Chichester and Grinnell the

I wish I had time to tell you of the ontrages they committed, upon entering this place; but let it suillee to say, that almost every house was entered, and the whole rty of every description entirely de-

The house of our Senator, H. W. Thomas, seemed to be the especial object of their hate. They mounted the fences of his beautiful enclosures, yelling like fiends, and soon entered his house and entirely demolished every thing of value in it. The houses of poor wld was and other citizens shared the same fate.

Germantown, a village composed of mechanics entirely, was burned, and all the neighboring farm-honses despoited and pillaged; but, thank God, we begin to see the end.

Every lawyer's office and store was en-tered, libraries and private papers entirely defaced and destroyed, and you may well imagine the joy we experienced when we

imagine the joy we experienced when we saw the gallant Colonel enter in pursuit of the demons. I have not time to write more now, but more anon.

P. S. I open to say that the gallant Colonel is now in possession of the flag they raised upon the court house, and the very large flag which they boasted was to wave over Manassas.

fell, black, mangled, putrifying masses of what was once humanlty, filing the atmosphere with stench.

It is worthy of note in this connection that many of the bodies had lying near them a pile of crackers and a cup of water, which had been left by our volunteers as sustenance until they could be removed from the field.

We have several surgeons who are prisoners, but they refuse to do anything whatever for their wounded comrades. They have thus imposed upon us the duty not only of administering relief to the living, but of performing the offices of humanity for the dead.

The prisoners appear to be perfectly satisfied with their treatment, and frankly aclassically.

Zatest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

ABE SEPRENE DICTATOR

He Will Give No Reason

For Mis Acts.

REBELS SOUNDING THE POTOMAC Preparing to Take Washington.

CAIRO TO BE ATTACKED

GREAT EXCITEMENT THERE.

Federal Troops Must Leave Their Arms Behind.

MISSOURI MATTERS!

From Washington. Washington, July 30.—Capt. Cox, the present chief clerk of the Navy Depart ment, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy under the recent law cre

ating that office.

The Douglas Democrats have repeatedly mentioned the fact that, though their party has largely contributed volunteers for the war, they have been neglected in the appointment of Generals. The complaint is likely to be soon arbitrated in part by the selection of Col. McClernand, of 111. a member of the House, as Brigadier-Gen

S veral days ago the House adopted resolution asking for the grounds and reasons why the police commissioners of Baltimore were arrested and imprisoned. The President declines to furnish the information asked for. Ideeming that to do so would be incompatible with the public interest.

[Special to the New York Post] A party of Rebels were observed last night engaged in sounding the depth of the Potomae at Coon's Ford, above Great

Falls.

Beauregard has sent parties of troops into Londonn county, Virginia, to procure provisions and wagons.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order forbidding the departing soldiers from taking their arms with them.

Two companies went out yesterday on the railroad, a distance of ten miles from Alexandrah but saw no traces of the enemy.

the ratiford, a distance of ten miles from Alexandra, but saw no traces of the enemy. A slave, who has just arrived here from the Springfield Station, Virginla, reports that there are no Rebels at that point, but that a considerable number of the enemy are posted at Burk's Station, five miles above.

Gen. Robert Anderson visited the Secre tary of War to-day. [Special to the N. Y. World.]

The Confederate forces are moving Northeast and Southwest from Manassas. They intend three simultaneous attacks on the approaches to Washington. The center will make a feigned attack on Arlington or Alexandria. There are plekets not live miles apart on the Potomoc and Chesapeake, from Harper's Ferry to Fort Mon [Special to the N. Y. Trlbune-]

Cols. Farnham and Slocum are both im roving

The regiment of teachers and students tendered by President Horey, of the Illinois University, has been accepted.

John Underwood, of Virginia, has been confirmed as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. The Baltimore Clipper says nearly 400 negroes appeared at Fortress Monroe, Frl day night, and claimed protection. It is said Hampton was to be attacked by the Rebels, and they had been advised to flee to the Fortress. Gen. Butler ordered them to leturn,

From Missonri.

Mexico, Mc., July 30,-Brlgadier General Pope has issued a special order assigning Brigadier-General Haribut to command Joseph railroad. Col. Grant will command at Mexico on the North Missouri road. Col. Ross will occupy Warrenton, and Col. Palmer will post his regiment at Benick and Sturgeon, making his head quarters at Renick.

There several districts will be divided.

These several districts will be divided into sub-districts not exceeding seven miles in extent, and the commanding officers are instructed to report to the district headquarters at Mexico, the kind of persons smtable to be appointed superintendents and assistant superintendents whose duty it shall be to protect the rail road property in their respecaive divis-

Men of property and respectability, without regard to political opinion are to be selecaed for the positions. All iliegal assemblages will be promptly broken up and all persons taken in arms against the United States will be sent to Mexico to be disposed of by the commanding General. No arrests will be made for opinions sake, unless the parties are engaged in open acts of hostility, or are stimulating others to such acts by Inliammatory words or publications. The restoration of peace and safety to a region distracted by civil com-motion, and the punishment of the Infa-mous assassins and incendiaries infest ing the country is announced to be the mission of the forces in North Mis souri and the troops are cautioned against excesses of any klnd, and especially against depredations on the possessions or property of any citizens of Missouri, and any lutractions of military discipline and good order will be visited with the greatest sections.

verity possible under the articles of war. St. Louis, July 30.—It is stated on rellable authority that George Watkins, who has been in command of the Rebel forces in Southeast Missouri for some time past, resigned on Saturday last, and strongly arged all his troops to disband, saying that he would have nothing leore to do with this rebellion. Watkins is a man of arge property, and the reason assigned for the sudden change in his conduct is the contemplated passage of the confiscation

bill by Congress.

The payment of the three months' Missourl volunteers commenced to-day, \$300, 600 having been received here for that pur-

Gen. Fremont's headquarters to-day were connected by relegraph with all the lines East and North. OMANA, July 30 .- Five companies of the

1st regiment of Nebraska volunteers, Col. Shoyer commanding, left in the steamer West Wlnd this morning for St. Joseph.— They take two pleces of cannon with them The weather is extremely warm and the crops are heavy. JEFFERSON CITY, July 30 .- The conven

tion to day declared vacant the offices of Governor, Lleut. Governor and Secretary of State by a vote of 56 to 25, and the seats of the members of the present Genera

of the members of the present General Assembly were declared vacated by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Convention adopted, without material alteration, the whole of the remainder of the report of the committee of eight, as herefotore reported.

The Convention will to-morrow appoint a Provisional Governor Lieuteness Conventions of the convention of the conven

The Convention will to-morrow appoint a Provisional Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State.

Judge Gamble, of St. Louis, John B. Henderson and Gen. Thomas L. Price are each spoken of for Governor. They are all Union men. The Convention will donbtless adjourn to-morrow. From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—If proves to be untrue that the Confederates gave the Federal troops at Newport News notice to quit. The Confederate flag of truce was sent for another purpose.

On the arrival here of the steamer Balti-

more, with Col. Duryea's regiment, Saturday, several contraband negroes who had smuggled themselves on board, were pointed out to the police by the Colonel, and they were immediately arrested and placed in custody.

From Trenton TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—Governor Alden to-day received a call from the general Government for five regiments of volunteers for three years or the war.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS-EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 30. SENATE.—The bill prohibiting the sale of moxicating laquors in the District of Johnnada to conders—passed.

The House then passed the Senate bill to panish frank in contracts with the Children and in contracts with the

nited States.
Mr. DAWES called up the Oregon con Mr. DAWESS Gated up the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. Sheil was entitled to a seat and not Mr. Thayer. The

ormer was then sworn in.
The joint resolution approving the acts of the President were taken np.
Mr. PEAKCE spoke at some length
gainst the resolution, and said the Presilent had no power to suppress the writ of

dent had no power to suppress the writ of habeas corpor or Imprison the police commissioners of Bultimore. The resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

The tariff bill was then taken up and passed by the following votes: Yeas—Anthony, Baker, Clark, Callamer, Cowan, Dixon. Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Universe Street, Poster, Howe, King, Lane, of Ind., McDongal, Morrill, Pomeroy, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson, 22.—

Nays—Bayard, Breekinridge, Bright, Browning, Carlisle, Grimes, Harlow, Ilarris, Johnston, of Tenn., Johnson, of Mo., Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Sanlsbury and Trumbull, 18.

The bill to suppress insurrection was taken up. taken up.
Mr. TRUMBULL spoke in favor of it. A message from the Honse, announcing the passage of the tax bill and a resolution

te adjourn on Friday was received

the tax bil was taken up and referred the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McDougal spoke at some length.—
He contended that the President was perfectly justified in all he had done.

After further discussion the bill was perfectly described the content of the bill was perfectly instituted in all he had done. ostponed till to-morrow, and made the

A message was received from the Honse that they had disagreed to the amendment to the tarill bill, and asked a convention of conference. Such committee was appointed, and the Senate then adjourned.

House .- Mr. OLIN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill adding to the West Point Cadets a number equal to that of Senators and Representatives, to be scleeted from the States on the recom-mendation of the members of Congress as prescribed by the former law. When the lists neglect to send Representatives to Congress, the President shall lill the va-cancies corresponding with the representa-tion of such districts. All Cadets now in or who may hereafter enter the Military Academy shall swear to support the Con-stitution, bear true allegiance to the National Government, and maintain and de-tend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sov-eignty or fealty or country whatsoever, and that they will obey all orders of superior officers. Any Cadet refusing to take this oath is to be dismissed from the sendemy,

1Mr. VALLANDIGHAM objected. A personal colloquy took place between Mr. Olin and Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table. Motion lost. The bill was sub sequently passed.

Mr. SPAULDING offered a resolution

which was adopted, that, the Senate con-curring, both Houses close the present session on Friday next, at noon.

Mr. ENGLISH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the tem porary increase of the number of acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy. He explained that the riffect would be to add

184 new pupils, there being 120 vacancies from the disloyal States.

Mr. BURNETT opposed the bill. Passed.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the construction of the state of the zing the construction of twelve small side Daing the construction of twelve small side-wheel steamers of light draught and great swiftness, and appropriating \$1,200,000 for the purpose. He said that the naval force was not adequate to maintain an effective blockade and suppress privateering. The Department is engaged in ascertaining what vessels are suitable for these pur-poses. The steamers proposed, being of light draught, can penetrate into bayons and injets, and can each carry one or tree. and inlets, and can each carry one or two
guns. Passed.
Mr. P. TTER from the Select Commit-

tee appointed to ascertain the number of persons employed in the several departments who are known to entertain senti-ments of hostility to the Government and bave refused to take the oath of allegiance made a report to-day, in part. The Committee asked leave to continue the same during the recess of Congress. Agreed to.

From Chicago.

Chicago, July 30 .- A special to the Tribune from Cairo says rumors of approaching rebels and an intended assault are keep ing the town and camp in a ferment of ex-citement, but are never traced to any relia-ble source. Our scouts report a large body of mounted rebels daily coming up through Sykesville, the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton road, and concentrating in the vicinity of Watkins Camp, 40 miles from here. They threaten our position at Bird's Point. Our encampment there is doubly vigilant and numbers and was munitions are thoroughly prepared for de

A dispatch to the Tribune from Quinci says the 2d regiment has been withdrawn from the West and off the Hannibal and St. Joseph Ranroad. Also that Col. Heekers and Col. Ross' regiments from the North Missonri road. This leaves two regiments of infrared the same than the same th lments of infantry and one company of cuvalry gnarding the road between Hannibal and St. Joseph. The removal of these troops no doubt has close connection with the recent reports from Cairo and Bird's

From Protress Monroe. FOETERSS MONROE, July 24.-Two im

portant reconnoisances are taking place here to day. A flag of truce went from Newport News to Yorktown to-day with two ladies and a gentleman, who wished, under peenliar circumstances, to return to their homes in Virginia.

their homes in Virginia.

Several rifled 42-pound cannon have recently arrived here from New York. Some will be mounted on the Rip Raps.

A number of artillery officers, recently from Fortress Monroe, are among the missing in the defeat at Manassas.

There was an alarm last night, and it i expected that Col. Magrider will shortly make a demonstration in this direction. Col. Max. Webber now commands in Hampton. The regiments there have been drawn inside the entrenchments, which nearly surrounded the village.

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction-Rooms opposite Louisville Hotel, IMITATION ROSEWOOD, MAHUGANY, WAL-HOGANY, WALNUT, AND OAK HALL AND PARLOR CHAIRS, JENNY LIND AND MILIZA-BEITH ROCKING CHAIRS, DOU'BLE CANE-SEAT DINING AND SEWING CHAIRS, DI-NING-ROOM AND CHAMBER CANE-SEAT CHAIRS; VENITIAN, HEMP AND COTTAGE CARPETS: AND FRENCH ENGRAVINGS (IN ATAUCTION:

TO MORNOW MORNING (THURSDAY). AUGUST IST, AY 10 O'CLOCK. These in want of Faralture and Housekeeping articles would do well to atlend this sale. Our orders are imperative to sell, and several involces must be closed out to pay cash advances, isold 2 S. G. HENRY & CO., Audioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE! CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

S. ROTHCHILD,

On Market street, between Second and Third No. 217, South side, No. 217, South side,

WOULD announce to the clissess of Louisville
and vicinity, thathe has opened a large AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, where he
vill have always on hand a large lot of DOMESTIO
GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, and READY-MADE
CLOTHING, at auction prices.
Auction Sales every day from 9 mill 120'clock,
and in the evening from 7 mill 100'clock,
Cash advanced on consignments,
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please
come jurward and settle, or the accounts will be
put in the hands of an officer for collection.
m28 dtf

10.000 POUNDS WASHED AND UN-diately, for which we will pay the highest market price. jef?

Mour Anteiligence.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MURNING...... BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY for furticulars se Secumboal Acidentisements

MATOR AND ALSON, Che'rn C. LOND N. Andrews, Henterson, MASONIC GER, C. Leer, Ever sy lle

AAR. VALS, July 10 Superior Cin; Trio, Carr; DEPARTURES.

Superior, Cia; THE RIVER commenced receding yester and the fiver commences receder yester-day, with lear feet and an lach or two water in the canal. The weather was cloudy and cool in the morning, with a light rain, but very warm in the evening. At Cinciunall, yesterday, the river had fallen some seven inches, with a heavy rain in the morning.

In the morning.
The Cincinnati Enquirer, of yesterday, announces the following as the list of Navy (Government) pilots for the war fleet of

We understand that the following persons have been sworn in as pliots on the three gunboals, Lexington, Comstogs, and A. O. Tylor: John and Charles Sebastian, Joseph McCammack, William Ford, William Attenborough, and Aaron Jordan.

Thanks to Mr. Dye, clerk of the Trio, from Kentacky river, for a manifest. The Trio, Capt. Combs, returns to Carrollion and all points along Kentucky river this evening at 2 o'clock. The Poland started down the river ceterday to ply the Evansville or s other trade.

The Masonic Gem. Capt. Caffrey, is the regular mail, passenger, and freight packet this evening at 5 o'clock from Portand for Henderson and all way points. The Linden, Capt. Andrews, is the mad packet in place of the little Grey Eagle for Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening.

The clerk, Mr. Lusk, is always attentive.

RECEIPTS BY THE R. TER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI—Per steamer Superior—2: packages butter, I cask bacon, II B Clifford—50 bags coffee, Wm Gay—50 do, Andrew Buchanan & Co—25 bags coffee, Seally—5 casks bacon, to Gulhrie & Bro—1 cask bacon, 10 bags coffee, Bashman—50 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro—II bags corn, Marks—20 bbls whisk; Jona Snyder & co—100 bbls whisk; Jona Snyder & boxes tobacco, 6 bades hops, 6 boxes cheese, 8 bbls alcohol, consignees—

KENTUCKY RIVER-Per steamer Tric 3 bags cats, McCalbina—7 libits lobacco, 9 varenouses—7 libits lobacco, Pickell warel —100 hogs, packages furniture, lot suudrle

Commercial.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURIER,

Trespay, July 39. There is nothing new to report in com-mercial circles to day, The demand for the leading articles of trade was small. The receipts of wheat continue small, but equal to the demand. Money matters are unchanged.

Daily Review Louisville Market. FLOUR AND GRAIN-Sales of 220 bbls lour at \$4 50(65 75; 350 bushels wheat at 55(65c; 200 bushels corn at 40e; oats are firm at 30c.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls at 141/ce. Sheetings-Siles of 20 bales at 91,00 BATTING-Smail sales at 12e.

POTATOES-Sales of 120 bbls potatoes at CHEESE-Small sales at 7e. GROCERIES—Sales 65 hhds sugar at 8@ c; 40 bbls molasses at 32c; 60 bags coi-

fee at 161/e.
Phovisions—There is nothing doing.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS. CINCINNATI, July 30-P. M. Flour unchanged; demand is quite light; su Floir nuchanged; definand is quite light; superfine \$3 606,3 5. extra \$46,4 5. family and fancy brands \$4 50,04 75. I food demand for wheat at 706,73 for red, and 806,85 for white.—
Corn firm at 28. Outs in light supply and buoyant at 23. Some parties asking 24. Whisky advanced to 14 and in good demand. No change in provisions and nothing done—mess pork at \$14 50; bacon 5, 63, and 7; builk meals 4, 54, 64,; good demand for lard at \$28,85,—latter for large greaters flow and in a steerie demand.

keg; groceries firm and in moderate demand at 73, @9 for sugar, It . @16 for coffee, and 33¢ for NEW YORK, July 30-P. M.

New York, July 30 - P. M.
Cotton—market continues in fair request but transactions materially restricted by the firmness of holders; sales of 1,009 bales at 16 for middling uplands.

Flour market—less doing: the market for common and medium grades are 5 cents lower; sales of 13,860 bbis at \$4.00 to \$4.05 for superfine State, and \$4.256.45 for extra do, \$4.00 (24.05 for superfine western, and \$4.256.44 in for common to medium extra western.

Whisky—market continues duil and drooping sales 25 bbls at 174.

Grain—Wheat the demand is less active and the market scarcely so firm—10 sell freely the holders would have to submit to a decline of at least 24.24 bushel; sales of 19,800 bushels of winter red western, \$1.10(21.11. Corn—narket opened sleady and closed a shade firmer with a brisk demand for export and home consumption; sales 16,1000 bushels at 155, (6.46 for very choice western, 446.48 for western yellow. Provisions—Pork market is a shade firmer, molerate business doing; sales 450 bbls at \$15.00 for mess and \$10.256(10.50 for palme.

Law York Stock Market

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 30-P. M. Second Board Stocks a shade higher; only roderate business doing

LOUISVILLE

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION! Saddles, Harness, Swords, Pistols and Military Articles,

of all kinds made to order in the beet and most approved style and at the very lowest prices. Persons in want of anything in my line will please give mestall—third door from Main, on Third street, my7dsm JOHN CROSS & CO.

BOYS' ZOUAVE CAPS just received at

Money Market. CINCINNATI, July 20-P. M. Exchange is firm at 34 premium

Private Medical Dispensary, Conducted on the European Plan, For the Cure of all Private Diseases. For the Cure of all Private Diseases.

Those afficted with any disease of a Provar Natural, who would escape the imposition of important questions, should not fail by the imposition of important questions, should not fail to read. The Garas' Parviar Analysis, should not fail to read the farm of the provided edition of one hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with plates and engraphs representing the praviage representing the praviage representing the praviage representing the provided edition of one hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with plates and engraphs representing the praviage representing the praviage representing the provided edition of one hundred was a constituted and the praviage representing the provided edition of one hundred weakness, so has general nervousness and sexual disease. The first of the praviage representation of the praviage was a debility in advance of their years may be restored to their former health ar vigor by making listing diseases.

TO THE LAPIES — Dr. tieles is agent for M. LA CRAUY'S FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS by their new, those who, from any canae, wish to limit the number of their offsturings, can do no without danger to health or constitution. Price, by mail, \$2 and two postage stamps.

Also for MAD, CAPRAU'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—A safe and effectual remedy for irregularities, Obstunctions, &c. Price, by mail, \$1 and 1 postage stamps.

CAUTION—These Pills should not be taken du-

J. D. BONDURANT, From relect stocks, and notice of under the my perclaton of an experienced reedsman.)

In Spring) 60 P 100 2s.
Early Red, or Purple Top 60 Rala Raga, or Sweet 90 White Stone 50 P 100 2s.

THE WASHINGTON NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad after 3

PILIS—A side and effectual remedy for Irregularities, Obstucious, do. Price, op mail, 61 and 1) postucestarily.

CAUTHON—These Pilis should not be taken ducing rasestarily.

To persons at a distance, who wish to be cured at home, we will, on the receipt of a brief statement of their case, send a list of such questions as we would ask on a personal inlerview, and on receipt of the list filled onl, we will forward medicines particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, to any part of the country, with full directions for use.

Consultation may be held from S.A.M. to 9P. M. (or Sunday from 8 to 11 A. M.) at his office, Northeast corner of Third and Markets; reta, Private, entrance on Third street, Louisville Ky.

The above business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of Dr. H. G. Miller & Oc. to whom all orders and letters should be addressed. Dr. GATES can, as herebofore, be considered personally, during business hours, on all diseases on which his book treats.

Est Becrosylivolable: you'll be the name an place. Address and the lates of the consideration of the constituents of the consideration of the considera

THIS celebroted Watering Place will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th inct. TERMS OF BOARD,

SHOEMAKERS WANTED!

10 OR 15 SHOEMAKERS
WANTED to make Kip and
thick work. Constant employment and prompt pay. Enguire of
R. S. HOLLINS & CO.,
jy8 dlm 4 Inn Block, Nashville, Tenn. 85 REWARD.

STRAYED, a large Brindle COW; no mark, except a small streak of white down the back, and a small plece out of the left ear. Return to the corner

Steumboats.

CARO.

CARO.

The telepoly to a Bunce.

Mill leave as a eve on Thursday

ist last, at 4 o'clock P. M. 'positively. from cit

B The Conh will ke ck t freight at pack in s. a. 1 be ct. Lou. f. 'il with p. ivilege (For leville or pussage apply on board orto is H UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR HEN

[IN PLACE OF STATE . . KALLE.]

The spicoded new t. S. Mall steam ter to Nike v. Capl. Andrews, will lost, at 5 o'cneck P. M. postively from Portland wharf.

For freight or passage apply on board or to jy 0

REGILAR I.S WAIL PACKET FOR OWENSBORD AND EVANSVILLE. The splendily assenger steamer MASONIG IFEM. Caffeey master. Will leave Louisville for above an all way landings on every Weshesday and Saturda 21 to R. P. M. from Portanh whasf. For freight or passage apply on logard or to B. J. CAFFREY, Agent, iv25

MEMPHIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

Regular U. S. Mail Line-For Hen-

derson. Leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Salarday. FOR BRANDENBURG, LEAVENWORTH, STEPHENSPORT AND (LOVERPORT, RAWESVILLE, CANELTON, TELL CITY, TROY, ROCKPORT, OWENSBO-RO, EVANSVILLE AND HENDERSON.

The splendid tew paseenger steamer COMMERCIAL, Capt. J. B. Arder COMMERCIAL STEAM AND ART ST U. S. MAIL LINE FOR THE EAST. THE spleadid passes.

or steamer A30B
BTADER and THAE

GRAPH No. 8 will leave for CINCINNATI EVERY MORNING At 12 o'clock, which leaves the making of the 6 o'clock morning connections by Zailroad from Cincinnati to the North and Zass.

For freight or passage apply on board or to Job Olampion. Agent. 100 Olampion. Agent. 100 Olampion. Agent. 100 Olampion. Agent. 100 Olampion. NOTICE. THE unrivaled steamers CHARLEY
MILLER and PINK VARIBLE No. 2.
in thorough running order, are now

PINE VARBLE. Captain. NOTICE.

That the COPYRIGHT EDITION of my INFAN. TRY and REFLE TACTICS, published by S. H. GOETZEL & CO. Is the only COMPLETE, COR. RECT and REVISED Edition, and this Edition only contains the Improvements and changes which I have recently made, adapting the manual to the

JUST OUT!

THE IMPROVED EDITION

OF

HARDEES

RIFLE

Published and for Sale

S. H. GOETZEL & CO.

of the two volumes, on receipt f which we will mail them and prepay the postage to all parts of the Confederacy. Book-sellers and Military Comdiscount.

and that not one of them contains those Improve-ments and changes which Col. Hardee but recently

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHER MONILE, ALA: 14.

HOME GROWN TURNIP SEED, OF 1861. NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING,

Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 504 MAIN STREET, NEAR SIXTH. LOUISVILLE, KY. LOUISVILLE, KY.

QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS than 50 ms are taken. than 50 ms are taken.

Ite Plat Dutch (desirable for table

Liberal Discount to the Trade. J. D. BONDURANT. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

W. F ARRIS, Agent. The White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County, Va.

my29 dtawlm J. HUMPHREYS, President.

OHN H. KITZERO,

To So many editions of my "INFANTRY AND BIPLE TACTICS" having talely been published, think it due to both the Public and Publishers is

use of the arms generally in the hands of the troops in the Confederate States. W. J. HARDEZ.
Colonel Confederate States Arms
Foat Morgan, June 1-16,1 ←1.

INFANTRY

TACTICS.

TWe beg leave to call public attention to the fact that our edition of COL, II ARDEE'S TACTICS is the only one that has recently been revised by the celebrated author, and the only one secured by oxright in the Confederacy.

panies, who order largely, will receive a liberal Those Booksellers and Publishess, who are sell-ing SPURIOUS EDITIONS of COL, HARDEF, TACTICS, will have to saffer the penalties of the law; and those who are buying such cittions, we beg to assure that they are all mutilated cittions,

adopted, and which can only be found in that edi ion, which we now bring before the public S. H. GOETZEL & CO.,

COAL! COAL!

I HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barge and at retail, and at the lowest market price, best quaity. PITESURG OAL, also, BRACH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates.

Api4 dt' Third street, near corner of Main.